THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 97. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE MISSISSIPPI DISA TER.

The Situation Explained

The Black-McKaig Homicide.

An Exciting Scene in Court.

The Cuban Insurrection

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A GREAT DISASTER.

Terrible Crevasse in the Mississippi Levees—Description of the Locality—The Danger to New Orleans.

Those familiar with the southern extremity of Louisiana and the Mississippi river will at once appreciate the character of the disaster announced by telegraph. Bonnet Carre, the point at which the crevasse has burst through the levee, is forty-five miles from the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the great river. It is remarkable for little except that it is a post town, and the capital of the Parish of St. John the Baptist. Between it and Lake Pontchartrain runs the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, which, according to the despatch, is threatened by the inundation.

This lake is about forty miles long and twenty-four miles wide in its greatest width, its greatest depth being sixteen to twenty feet. It communicates with Lake Maurepas on the W.; with Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico on the east, through the Rigolets, and with the Mississippi on the south by the Bayou St. Johns. It is navigated by small steamers, and is connected with New Orleans by a canal. It is distant from that city five miles at its nearest point, the Bayou St. John, however, a deep navigable inlet, reaching to the suburbs, is connected with a basin in the heart of the city by the Canal Carondelet. Most of the coasting trade with the ports on the Gulf lying eastward is carried on through the other canal, communicating directly with the lake, and lying west of the Bayou St. John. On the Metaire Ridge, near Lake Pontchartrain, which is somewhat higher and drier than the rest of this region of swamps, are situated the peculiar city cemeteries of New Orleans.

The famous levees of the Lower Mississippi extend 120 miles above the city, and to Fort Plaquemine, 43 miles below it. These levees, as all the world knows, are immense embankments some fifteeen feet wide and six feet high, raised to prevent the inundations which would otherwise follow the floods in the Mississippi. These freshets follow the melting of the snow in the spring about the sources of the river and its tributarief. It is needless to say that these overflows are followed by serious consequences. Crevasses are formed in the banks, into which the flat boats are drawn and whirled through the swamps.

Levees are raised for the purpose of preventing these overflows, and even these levees are sometimes swept away, as in this case reported by telegraph. Amongst their great enemies, next to the insidious assaults of the water, the amphibious animals, the muskrat and the crawfish, who burrow through them, making a passage-way for the water, are to be feared most. The many evils arising from these freshets have long ago called aloud for remedy. Several plans have been proposed.

Amongst other suggestions offered are the erection of higher and stronger levees in lower Louisiana, which will secure the deepest and most capacious outlet; the deepening of the channel Atchafalaya, and making it an independent outlet for the Washita and Red rivers; the enlargement of the Bayou Plaquemine, the prevention of additional cut-offs in the upper portion of the river and its branches; the formation of an outlet of the greatest possible capacity from the Mississippi to Lake Borgne, with the view of converting this ultimately into the main channel of the river; to form reservoirs on the distant tributaries by placing dams across them, with apertures sufficient for their uniform discharge, so as to retain a portion of the water till the floods have subsided below. This last suggestion is offered with the view of compensating for the loss of the natural reservoirs destroyed by the levees, of improving the navigation of the tributaries, and of moderating the floods below.

Reports of the Crevasse by the Southern Papers—An Alarming State of Affairs.

The newspapers published on the banks of the Mississippi river are full of references to the condition of the Father of Waters:—

The New Orleans *Bee* says that on the 18th inst. the levee below Norbert Louque's Landing, near Bonnet Carre Point, fifty miles above the city, gave way, and at the latest advices the water was rushing through at a great rate. Unless the crevasse be stopped at once, all of St. John Baptist and St. Charles' Parishes (left bank) will be under water.

The Mississippi *Pilot* is informed that the high water in the bottom, along the Yazoo Valley, is now within eighteen inches of being as high as that of 1867. Many fine plantations are entirely submerged, and serious apprehensions are entertained that if the flood does not subside quickly the cotton crop of that section will be a failure. The incessant rains, in connection with the breaks in the Mississippi river levee, are the cause of the overflow.

The Memphis *Appeal* states that the caving in of all the bluffs on the eastern side of the Mississippi, from Cairo to New Orleans, has led to curious results. Fort Pillow has wholly disappeared. There is not a vestige of the earthworks erected by General Pillow and others at Randolph. The river has cut cavernous depths for its strong currents beneath the everlasting hills, and these have slowly crumbled and fallen, a grain of sand at a time, into the abysses of the mighty deep.

Now and then hill-sides have disappeared in a single night, and, curiously enough, this work of desolation goes on mainly upon the eastern side of the river. Here at Memphis, as at Vicksburg, Columbus, Fort Pillow, and Randolph, the resistless, fathomless river, whose course none may anticipate and none can resist, pursues its appointed tasks with a force and pertinacity which have lessened property values between Wolf river and Fort Pickering many millions of dollars.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of a recent date, says that the rapid fall of the river a few days has dissipated all fears of further overflow. The most dangerous crevasse was the one two miles below the Barracks. This has been stopped, and also the one at Villere's plantation. The danger so recently threatened should constitute a warning that ought not to be neglected. The levees should be repaired at once, and their height and strength so augmented that no similar feats can be indulged in the future. It is an old adage and a true one that "A stitch in time saves nine." Upon a matter of such great moment there is not even room for doubt or indecision.

—Somebody mentioned, the other day, something about jokes that are ten years old, whereat a party across the room sang out inquiring whether such be decade jokes.

VENGEANCE JUSTIFIED.

Homicide Trial at Frederick, Md.—Slayer of a Seducer Acquitted—Exciting Scene in Court—Ovation to the Released Prisoner.

The trial at Frederick, Md., of Harry Crawford Black for the homicide of Colonel W. W. McKaig, at Cumberland, in October last, was concluded on the 21st, having occupied ten days. The deceased had seduced the sister of the accused, a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady, and kept up his criminal association with her even after he had been married, taking her from her home to Baltimore. The fact becoming known to young Black, he sought out the seducer; they quarrelled and each drew pistols, but McKaig being taken at some disadvantage was killed in the street. Some months previously the father of the seduced had attempted to take the life of McKaig, having shot at and wounded him. The trial lasted ten days, and excited the most intense interest, on account of the high social standing of the families concerned, all of whom reside at Cumberland. Among the counsel engaged was the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, who appeared for the defense. The scene while "waiting for the verdict" and after its rendition is thus described:—

At five minutes of 3 o'clock the case was given to the jury, and they retired to their room. Large crowds were gathered about the court house, while a number remained within the hall, believing that the jury would be out but a few moments. Within sight of the court house, on all the corners, were gathered groups of men, talking of the trial and its probable result, and ever and anon eager glances were cast towards the window of the room where the twelve men, in whose hands rested the life of young Black, were deliberating. Soon after they entered their room they sent for their dinner, and it was supposed by that they would have a long deliberation before they arrived at any definite conclusion.

At 5 minutes after 4 o'clock the bailiff having the jury in charge came down and notified Chief Justice Maulsby that they had agreed upon a verdict. Judge Maulsby directed them to be brought down, and at eight minutes after 4 o'clock they entered the room. After they were seated the clerk directed the prisoner to stand up. He stood erect, and seemed perfectly composed; the audience who had come in held their breath, as it were; and when the clerk asked the jury if they had agreed upon a verdict the stillness was almost painful—not even the breathing of the vast crowd disturbed the silence—the jury replied that they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman arose, and in a clear, distinct voice said, "Not guilty." One deafening yell of applause went up from the crowd, and they rushed forward and raised the prisoner and carried him from the court-room.

Sheriff Lamon, of Alleghany county, in whose custody Black had been since the deed was committed, was the first to embrace Black in the most affectionate manner. An admonition given by the Chief Justice, that no demonstration would be allowed, went for naught. The pent-up admiration and love that were resting in the hearts of the audience for Harry Black, even among those who had never known him save for the few days of the trial, could not be restrained by the forms of judicial tribunals. As soon as he could free himself from the crowd he joined his mother, who was standing within the bar weeping for joy over the release of her son, and with her walked to the hotel, where during the day and evening he was visited by hundreds of friends and acquaintances who came to congratulate him upon his release.

CUBA.

Important News—Revival of the Insurrection.

The Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 15th instant says:—

"The soil now trod by the rebels is parcelled into six districts, each under a Spanish commander-in-chief, viz.:—Santiago de Cuba, Bayamo, Las Tunas, Puerto Principe, Sancti Spiritus and the villas Trinidad, Santa Clara, Remedios, and Cienfuegos. The insurgents have adopted similar divisions of territory, and are led at Santiago de Cuba by Maximo Gomez; at Bayamo by Modesto Diaz; at Las Tunas by Vicente Garcia; at Puerto Principe by Ignatio Agramonte, and at Sancti Spiritus by Villegas, supported by Salome Hernandez Villamil and other partisans. There seems to be no important leader at the villas."

The *Diario* recounts the depredations committed by Maximo Gomez and Modesto Diaz, such as burning property, attacking convoys, or some small village.

Vincente Garcia, heading eight hundred insurgents, is said to have been ejected from trenches at Navarjal and Monte Oscuro, and Iguacio Agramonte to be acting the part of dictator at Camaguey. A movement of troops ordered by General Valmaseda, on arriving at Sancti Spiritus, will, the *Diario* affirms, establish a military line at Ciego de Avila (thereby parting the island in two portions), said line to be defended by only three thousand men, so that eight or ten thousand troops may be able to guard the two districts, and an equal number march on Camaguey (Puerto Principe). This should be done without delay; and once the rebellion is crushed at Sancti Spiritus, the time would come for the Puerto Principe insurgents, and those of the eastern department would be destroyed afterwards.

Nothing published heretofore has attached so much importance to the rebellion as the above remark from the organ of the Spaniards at Havana. It seems that the island is to be divided into two nearly equal parts, and the west to be strenuously defended, while the east is to be comparatively abandoned to the growing insurgent powers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Homicide Cases.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Paxson and Finletter.

In the case of the drayman Samuel Snodgrass, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Michael McCloskey by driving over him, the evidence having been closed on both sides, counsel are now making their argument to the jury.

The colored man Perry Brummer was arraigned for the murder of the white boy John Riley on the night of March 1, near the opera house in Eleventh street, and entered a plea of not guilty. The Commonwealth made proof of the absence of an important witness and the efforts made to procure his attendance, and upon this the case was continued until next term.

—A dead-lock—the door of a burial vault.

—Robert Wilson, of Paterson, N. J., has been committed on a charge of whipping his mother-in-law.

—A certain school teacher is accused of intoxication because he read from the Bible:—"And the cock wept thrice, and Peter went out and crew bitterly."

—Snake stories are now in order. A Providence paper says:—"Thirty black snakes were discovered in a quarry at Westerly one day last week and killed. The largest of them measured nearly four feet in length."

—The Manchester *Mirror* says that if no false returns are made, and no Tammany funds are expended in New Hampshire, the Republicans will have six majority in the organization of the House of Representatives. But it admits that the Democrats are at work, and expresses its belief that they can have funds from Tammany not lavished on members of the New York Legislature.

The building, belonging to William B. Astor, is damaged to the extent of $7000, and is uninsured. Percival's dining saloon, which adjoins No. 53, was slightly damaged by water. The total loss is about $20,000. About two years ago a fire occurred at this same place, when a steamer in front of the Bowery Theatre exploded, killing two persons and injuring several others.—*N. Y. Post, last evening.*

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Rebellion in France.

Evidences of Reaction.

Napoleonism Again Threatened.

South American Advices.

The Crevasse on the Mississippi.

Railways and Property Destroyed.

Gigantic Frauds in New York

The French Consul Implicated.

Resumption in the Coal Regions.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fighting at Paris.

VERSAILLES, April 24—Evening.—Fort Valerien slightly cannonaded the Maillot gate of Paris to-day.

General Ducrot

has resigned.

PARIS, April 24.—It is expected that the

Suspension of Hostilities

did not take place to-day, but it is believed it will commence to-morrow. The Communist newspapers of to-day concentrate in

Attack Upon President Thiers.

A placard upon the walls invites the "friends of order" to be in readiness to avenge their brethren murdered in the recent butchery in Place Vendome.

LONDON, April 25.—The *Times'* special despatch from Versailles says that President Thiers had a long interview yesterday with Prince Albert of Saxony and General Fabrice. Fort Charenton is occupied by a detachment of the Versailles army.

A Strong Reaction

favorable to the restoration of the Emperor Napoleon is reported to have set in in the provinces. A number of deputies of the Assembly are known to desire to make

The Duke d'Aumale

President of the Republic.

The *Daily News'* special despatch from Versailles says:—

M. Thiers Has Resolved to Bombard Paris

when the forts east and north of the city are delivered up by the Prussians.

The Insurgents Made a Sortie

on Sunday towards Chatillon, and at first captured the barricade held by the Versailles troops, but were

Eventually Repulsed

with heavy loss.

General Douai

has replaced General Ducrot in command of a portion of the army of the Assembly.

British House of Commons.

LONDON, April 25.—At the close of the debate on the budget in the House of Commons last night, a vote was taken upon Mr. Dixon's motion adverse to the proposed tax on matches, and resulted favorably to the Government.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 25—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 92½; ten-forties, 89½.

FRANKFORT, April 24.—U. S. 5-20s closed at 96¼@96⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull; uplands, 7⅛d.; Orleans, 7⅝d. The sales today are estimated at 10,000 bales.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Serious Charges Against a French Consul.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The New York *Sun* says that a gigantic fraud has been discovered, and asserts that Victor Place, late French Consul, with one Hector Chauviteau and some prominent personages, made a large amount illegally from the French Government by the exaction of commissions and overcharges on the arms and provisions purchased in this country. One operation in beef alone is said by the *Sun* to have netted the ring $300,000. The total contracts amount to over ten millions, on which two per cent. commission was levied. The *Sun* adds that from 50 to 200 per cent. profit was charged on large amounts of guns purchased of the United States Government, and that a profit of $250,000 was made on the thirty-five batteries of Napoleon guns alone. M. Place has been relieved by M. Bellaigne M. Bughas, the late Consul at Charleston. A committee of inquiry has been ordered to investigate all the transactions.

FROM THE STATE.

Partial Resumption of Work in the Scranton District.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBERRE, April 25.—Notwithstanding the very unsettled state of affairs in the Scranton region, which is only a few miles north of this place, the men at Elliott & Co.'s, Swoyer's, and Broderick & Co.'s mines continue to work and are producing a large quantity of coal, the men and their employers having a mutual understanding among themselves.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Other Collieries at Work.

WILKESBARRE, April 25.—Six collieries in this vicinity have gone to work, viz., the Enterprise, Port Bonkley, Pleasant Valley, Warrior Run, Nottingham, and Cohansey. There will be a meeting of the Wilkesbarre Coal Company's men this evening.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Venezuela Advices.

CARACAS, Venezula, April 8.—Guzman Blanco has imprisoned some members of the best families.

The Imprisonment of Pedro Jose Rojas

has caused a great sensation among all parties, and it is feared that many of the friends of Blanco intend abandoning him at a given moment.

The Pligarcas are in Arms

and in full possession of Ature and the eastern part of the republic. Troops have been sent by the government to attack them.

General Pulgar continues his

Disorders in Maracaibo,

and is suspected of conspiring against Blanco and in favor of General Domingo Monagas.

Admiral Sutherland and General Gulan are

Organizing an Expedition

on a large scale at Caracas against Pulgar. The government of Curacoa tried to effect a

Loan from Foreign Houses,

but was unsuccessful, the foreigners fearing that the arbitrary and tyrannical manner of governing the city would be the cause of a speedy downfall of the present rulers.

Blanco Has Levied Taxes

on all and everything.

A decree granting to foreign vessels the privilege of engaging in the coasting trade has been recalled, and causes great commotion in the mercantile community.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Louisiana Crevasses.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A special despatch from New Orleans, dated at 9 o'clock last evening, says the Bonnet Carre crevasse is still extending and

Twelve Miles of the Jackson Railroad

have been washed away. The President and Engineer of the road set out to-night for the scene of disaster. At 10·30 P. M. the engineer in charge of the crevasse at Bonnet Carre sends the following despatch:—"We have of necessity

Abandoned all Idea of Closing the Crevasse,

and are confining our efforts to checking its extension. I am satisfied our exertions in this direction will be successful, and the further spread of this direful calamity averted. I have used our tug to assist some of the

Distressed Planters

in removing their household furniture.

Two Other Crevasses,

one at Manoir, west of Baton Rouge, and one on the McDonough estate, below the city, are reported."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Census Returns.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A week ago final or full returns of the census from the entire country had been received, with the exception of a few counties and townships in Arkansas, Mississippi, Ohio, and Texas, and the re-enumeration of Indianapolis. Advices from the marshals of the several districts which were at that time incomplete justify the expectation of the Superintendent that the remaining reports will be received on or before the 1st of May.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 25—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The pressure is rising slowly on the Pacific coast, with falling temperature; snow and rain prevailed on Monday in Nebraska and parts of Iowa. The barometer is now rising in the Northwest, with cool northwesterly winds. Threatening weather, with occasional heavy rains, was experienced south and west of Tennessee, where the barometer has fallen quite slowly. The barometer has fallen quite rapidly during the night north of Lakes Erie and Ontario, with cloudy and threatening weather. Clear weather prevailed very generally on Monday in the Atlantic and Eastern States and in the extreme Northwest.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the clear weather will continue on Lake Superior, cloudy weather, followed by light rains, will probably be experienced in the Southern and Middle States, and on the lower lakes.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Crittenden-Fair Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—In the case of Mrs. Fair, charged with murder, her counsel, Mr. Cook, addressed the jury yesterday, occupying the entire session of the court. District Attorney Byrne closes the case for the prosecution to-day.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

lectured last evening to a large audience on the immortality of the soul.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Writ of Error in the Ware Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—The Chancellor will decide about the writ of error for John Ware to-day.

[LATER.]

Writ of Error in the Ware Case Granted.

TRENTON, April 25.—The Chancellor has just granted a writ of error in the case of John Ware.

F. Souders, Newton township constable, has just been sentenced to pay five hundred dollars and be imprisoned six months.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The export of specie to-day amounts to $111,000.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Stocks excited. Money steady at 6 per cent. Gold, 110⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113¾; do. 1864, do., 113¾; do. 1865, do. 113¾; do. 1865, new, 112½; do. 1867, 112½; do. 1868, 112½; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, 71½; Missouri 6s, 98¾; Canton Co., 83½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central, 100; Erie, 20½; Reading, 109; Adams Express, 51⅞; Michigan Central, 23; Michigan Southern, 107¾; Illinois Central, 84½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 110⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 58⅜.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Cotton strong, because of demand to fill short contracts; sales at 14½c for middling upland, and 13½c. for low middling. Flour dull and weak, except for low grades; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·25@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7·25; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·25@8·50. Wheat firm, except for Western, which has declined; choice and fancy white, $2@2·05; fair to prime, $1·50@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2·05; fair to good, $1·55@1·75; common, $1·30@1·45; Ohio and Indiana, $1·60@1·62; Pennsylvania, $1·60@1·65. Corn dull; Southern white, 73c.; do. yellow, 76c.; mixed Western, 70@72c. Rye, 90@95c. Oats, 69c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, 92@92½c.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.

An Australian Steamer Lost.

The Newmarket Races.

The Pennsylvania Coal Troubles.

A Basis of Adjustment.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Reported Loss of an Ocean Steamer.

LONDON, April 25.—It is reported that the steamship Queen of the Thames, from Melbourne bound to London, has been lost and a large number of persons drowned. No particulars.

The Newmarket Races.

The great race for two thousand guineas stakes to-day at Newmarket was won by Bothwell, Sterling second, and King of the Forest third.

VERSAILLES, April 25.—President Thiers' circular, bearing date of April 24th, says:—The last few days have been employed in engineering work and

Concentrating Troops.

A new corps has been formed at Cherbourg, Cambria, and Auxerre, composed of the heroes of Gravelotte. Generals Douay and Chinchant will command them.

The Late Engagements

at Bagneux were successes for our troops, who captured a red flag. The great operation will soon commence.

A despatch from Dieppe says that a placard urging the

Supporters of the Commune

to hasten to Paris had been displayed there, but was destroyed by the authorities. The inflammatory document had no effect upon the inhabitants.

A despatch from Versailles to-day says:—

"A Lively Cannonade

is in progress at Bagneux.

"President Thiers and Marshal MacMahon visited the trenches at Chatillon."

The Ocean Steamship Race—Arrival of the City of Paris.

LONDON, April 25—11 A.M.—The Inman steamship City of Paris, from New York April 15, arrived at Queenstown at 6·30 this morning. The White Star steamship Oceanic, which left New York the same day and passed Sandy Hook thirty minutes ahead of the City of Paris, is not not yet reported at Queenstown. The ocean race, therefore, if there was such a thing, has been won by the City of Paris.

Ship News.

LONDON, April 25.—The steamship Leipsig, from Baltimore, touched at Southampton yesterday, and proceeded for Bremen.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 25—1.30 P. M.—Consols 93¼ for money and 93¼ for account. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89⅞; of 1867, 92¼; 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—1·30 P. M.—California white Wheat, 12s. 4d.; red spring wheat, No. 2 to No. 1, 11s. @11s. 4d.; red winter, 11s. 10d. Receipts of Wheat for three days have been 27,500 quarters; of American 22,500.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Proposed Basis for the Settlement of the Coal Troubles.

WILKESBARRE, April 25.—The miners' committee waited on Mr. Parrish yesterday, and the following proposition was submitted in printed circular form:—

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, WILKESBARRE, April 22, 1871.—Messrs. Neal, Thomas, and Clinton, committee:—If the difficulty at No. 6 be first satisfactorily settled the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company will resume work at all their collieries on or before the first of May, under the following conditions:—The men of your district, No. 12, W. B. Association, shall pass the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we hereby adopt the decision of the Hon. William Elwell, umpire, made at Mauch Chunk, April 19, as just and final between the men and the company, and hereby pledge ourselves to be governed by the same in all particulars.

Resolved, That a standing committee of six persons be chosen, three by the company and three by the men, to whom all questions as to wages and all other differences which may hereafter arise between the company and the men, except such as are already settled by the decision of Judge Elwell, shall be submitted for settlement, a majority of whom shall make a decision, and in case said committee shall be unable to decide by a majority, they shall choose a seventh man as umpire, whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties; and it is further

Resolved, That hereafter if any difficulty, disagreement, or dissatisfaction shall arise on the part either of the men or the company, work at the collieries shall not on that account be suspended, but the men shall keep steadily at work and leave all differences to be settled by the committee mentioned in the second resolution. CHARLES PARRISH,
President W. Coal and Iron Association.

A meeting will be held this evening by the miners employed by this committee to take action upon this proposition.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 25.—The Senate met at 10 A. M.

Mr Dechert presented a petition from the Oystermen's Association, praying that action may be taken to protect them from invidious legislation of New Jersey.

Mr. Osterhout, one from citizens of Philadelphia in favor of a local option law.

Mr. Connell, from residents of Ann street, Twenty-fifth ward, Philadelphia, asking for the grading and paving of said street.

Mr. Turner, one asking that a donation be made by the State to the parents of Lieutenant Wenner and Corporal Care, of the Hazleton Zouaves, accidentally killed during the recent coal troubles in Luzerne county.

The Speaker presented an abstract of accounts of the Reading Railroad Company, in pursuance to the twenty-fourth section of their charter.

Reports from committees:—

Senate bill regulating the sale of oysters and clams, as committed.

House bill incorporating the Keystone Wooden Pavement Company amended so as to style it the "Boidire Keystone" and so as to permit the company to file liens for work done.

Senate bill, introduced last evening by Mr. Petriken, relative to the change of school books and text books, as committed.

Senate bill to incorporate the Anthracite Mutual Fire Insurance Company, as committed.

Senate bill to divorce William and Mary Ann Arkless, as committed.

New bills introduced:—Mr. Randall, one which he said he introduced by request and without committing himself to its support, providing that all county treasurers shall hereafter be elected for three years' and the term of the present ones shall be for three years from the date of their entering office, the act to apply also to the city of Philadelphia and to the Receiver of Taxes of that city.

Mr. Turner, one granting a pension of eight dollars a month to the parents of Lieutenant Wenner and Corporal Carr, accidentally killed in Luzerne county.

Mr. White offered a resolution providing for the final adjournment on May 10, but Senate refused by a vote of 14 to 18 to read it a second time.

The bill divorcing William O. and Mary H. Wilkinson was passed by a vote of 17 to 11.

Senate bill dividing the Twenty-fifth ward, Philadelphia, into two assessors' districts. Passed.

House.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution recalling from the Senate House bill passed last week vacating a lane through John Adams' property, Twenty-first ward, Philadelphia, for reconsideration. Agreed to.

A supplement was considered relative to the qualifications and powers of road jurors of Philadelphia, approved May 10, 1870. This bill provides that hereafter jurors in road cases appointed by court in quarter sessions must be citizens of good report, owners of real estate, and residents of the ward or wards adjoining that in which the street is to be opened. They must not be officers of any of the courts in Philadelphia, and no person should be appointed on a second jury till the first shall have made their award. When a jury finds buildings extending out upon the sidewalk a distance not exceeding two-thirds the width, such buildings may be left until the wants of business and travel may require their removal, and no damage shall be allowed the owner therefor.

This latter provision was amended by Mr. Miller by adding the following:—"Until a future jury shall determine the necessity for their removal, and the amount to be paid therefor." The bill further provides that it shall not be lawful to erect any building upon any of the streets laid out on the plans of the city after said plans have been confirmed; and when said streets are ordered to be opened, buildings erected upon them since the confirmation shall be removed at the expense of the owner, and without any damages being paid therefor.

Bill prohibiting minors from jumping on railroad cars or vehicles of any kind while in motion, throwing stones or other missiles, or playing ball in the streets of Philadelphia, was passed after an amendment by Mr. Smith so that it shall not apply to newsboys plying their vocation.

Bill exempting the real estate of the Moyamensing Soup Society from taxation was passed after amendment by Mr. Marshall so as to include the real estate of the Central Soup Society on Cherry street.

Bill regulating the weight of anthracite coal delivered by retail coal-dealers in Philadelphia was considered. It declares 2240 pounds to be the legal weight, divides the city into three districts, and authorizes three inspectors, one to be chosen by the Mayor and one by each branch of Councils. These inspectors are to inquire into the capacity of every coal cart to carry the legal weight, and to put their stamp upon them. They may stop any cart before it has proceeded four hundred yards from the place where loaded, and may order the load taken back and weighed. Heavy penalties are attached if the load is deficient in weight or if the carts do not bear the inspector's stamp. The inspectors are to be paid by a tax levied on the coal dealers.

Mr. Thompson moved an amendment by authorizing the people to elect inspectors. Not agreed to.

Mr. Hagar moved to give all police officers the same powers as the inspectors.

This was opposed by Mr. Elliott, who said this bill had been unanimously agreed upon at a meeting of dealers.

Mr. Hagar replied that that bill did not go far enough.

Mr. Elliott said that those dealers who refused to go into that meeting were here fighting the bill.

Mr. Thompson opposed the bill because the tax-payers would have to pay additional salaries.

Mr. Josephs defended the measure as one which had been needed for a long time.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, hoped the bill would be defeated, believing in the general honesty of the dealers. The bill would involve the alteration of nearly every cart in the city. The inspectors might become corrupt themselves, when the cheating would be general. Besides, a dozen inspectors could not carry out the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Ellis favored the bill, anything that could make the middle man in the coal business honest and stop their cheating the laboring man, whether he be the producer or consumer of coal.

Mr. Miller opposed inspection on principle, and believed this bill would not be effective.

Mr. Quigley also spoke against the bill; carts would have to be taken some ten miles to be tested and the coal weighed, the inspectors getting the fine of $25 in each instance. Owners of carts were generally poor men.

Mr. Elliott contended that the bill was no obstruction to business. Inspectors could not take a cart-load of coal after it had passed a distance of 400 yards from the place of loading.

Mr. Marshall denied there was this limitation, and proposed to make it certain by amendment. He was satisfied that consumers of coal in Philadelphia were cheated to a great extent, and he therefore sustained the bill.

Mr. Hagar's amendment was lost.

Mr. Smith offered an amendment making every consumer an inspector, with power to have any load of coal weighed, and if any load shall be found to be short of 2240 pounds the seller shall be subject to all the penalties of this act.

Mr. Elliott opposed this amendment on the principle that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. This amendment was in the interest of the opponents of the bill.

Mr. Smith's amendment was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 52.

Mr. Elliott moved to amend by making a legal ton 2000 pounds, so that there shall be no alteration of carts.

Mr. Marshall opposed this amendment, believing that the majority of carts hold 2240 pounds, and it is an economy in carrying and to the consumer to keep the standard at 2240.

Mr. Elliott then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Marshall introduced an amendment, which passed, confining the weighing within 400 yards of the place of arrest.

He also offered an amendment striking out a provision which allowed forty pounds for variations in weight. Lost.

The bill then passed as amended.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 15½c.; do. Orleans, 15¾c. Flour declining; State, $6@6·80; Western, $6@7·25; Ohio, $6·35@7; Southern, $7@9. Wheat quiet and heavy; No. 1 nominally, $1·50@1·53; winter red and amber, $1·55@1·58; new No. 2, to arrive all of May, $1·48. Corn scarce and advanced 1@2c.; mixed Western, 74@76c. Oats advanced 2@3c.; sales at 65@69c. Beef quiet. New Mess Pork, $17·75. Lard, 10¼@11¼c. Whisky, 91¾c.

DUC D'AUMALE.

Movement to Elevate Him to the Throne—Secret Gatherings of His Adherents at Tours.

PARIS, April 8.—One month ago to-day the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale arrived in Tours, carefully habited in the disguise of Russian noblemen, and were the guests of one of the best known of the Touraine nobility. There was soon a very noticeable activity among the gentry and rich owners, and soirees were given and private entertainments and rich, fine dinners were ordered at the "swell" restaurateurs of the town.

People remarked that the chateaux on the lofty bank of the Loire were becoming gay again, and these self-styled noblemen from Russia were being *fetad* with golden hospitality. They remained in Tours but a few days, and on the Saturday following their departure there was an important meeting of the Touraine nobility, and all, in fact, in the vicinity favoring the pretensions of the

DUC D'AUMALE TO THE THRONE.

The gathering took place in the Hotel de l'Univers, and attracted no attention because of the irregular manner in which the gentlemen dropped in. There is a fine stable attached to the house, and the fact that many horses were there on that particular day was not at all strange. The first meeting was, therefore, organized in the large parlor fronting the Boulevard, and which is situated on the second floor. The most intimate friends of the Duc d'Aumale then brought forward the proposition that he should be given the crown with all practicable speed, and the twenty-two present assented; but it was thought best to adjourn the gathering until about this nucleus should cluster all the nobility on the Loire. A committee was appointed, and the meeting adjourned until the following Saturday, when forty-four were present. There was now an animated discussion touching also the claims of the Count de Chambord and the Count de Paris, the latter of whom is inimical to the interests of the Duc d'Aumale.

The conspirators again adjourned for more numbers and to await the events to transpire in Paris. The third meeting was held on the third Saturday and sixty-five attended But before this convocation cautious efforts were made for adherents and proselytes. All the shop windows of Tours and the small towns of Touraine were filled with the photographs of the Duc d'Aumale in the same way as if he were a young *prima donna* about to make her debut. An actual sentiment was therefore created, though the meeting of the monarchists were kept a profound secret.

Last Saturday the session was highly important, and touched all the details of an armed possession of the throne. The royalists claimed that France by an overwhelming majority was in favor of a king, and that this majority, and its dearest, most vital interests could not be destroyed by mad socialists, who would keep the republic in constant internal turmoil.

Archbishop Dupanloup having left the Assembly at Versailles upon a plea of sickness to reside at his chateau in Orleans, artfully contrived to be present at the third session in Tours. The discussion was long and animated. Finally a committee was charged to see the Count de Chambord and get him to retire all his interests in favor of the Duc d'Aumale. The committee appointed to see General Charette at Versailles reported that he was all ready to adhere to the Duc with his army when released from his loyalty to the Count de Chambord by the Count's formal abandonment of the throne. Negotiations are now going on between the friends of the Duc and the Count himself. There is to be another meeting to-day, and it is thought that the movement already so formidable will succeed in forcing a king on the heels of the collapse of the Commune of Paris.

These facts I have related were reported to me first and to General Clusseret afterwards, and the General yesterday ordered that active measures should be taken to nullify the scheme.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE RADICAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The passage of the Ku-klux bill and rejection of the General Amnesty bill furnish conclusive proof of the campaign policy on which the radicals mean to rely next year. The Ku-klux bill is expected to foment disturbance in the South which will supply a pretext for the refusal of amnesty; and the relations of the people of the two sections thus muddled, the bayonet election law may be brought to bear upon the ballot-box with a show of necessity if not of justicer This is the warlike strategy to which we have so often referred. It is a scheme made up partly of the spirit of eternal hate and partly of the lust of eternal rapine—a hideous revolutionary scheme, the more hideous because it is brutal, the more cruel because it is deliberate, appealing to the wicked passions of the Northern people and the venal desires of the radical politicians.

The New York *Times* complains of the "vehemence" with which we described the Ku-klux bill when the announcement of its adoption by the Senate came to us over the wires. Reflection, however, suggests no modification of our remarks made on that occasion. It is impossible to regard the measures with any other sentiments than those of horror, amazement, and disgust—horror at its belligerent features, amazement at such an imposition on the credulity and patience of the people, and disgust at the corruption which permeates the whole thing from beginning to end.

The rejection of amnesty and the passage of the Ku-klux bill fix the lines of battle where we have placed them from the first. The Democratic party is the party of liberal impulses; the party of tolerance, nationality, and peace; the party of union and order through local self-government; the party of progress in constitutional freedom and law; the party of honesty, humanity, and generous ideas in political and civil economy. The radical party is the party of eternal hatred, disunion, and strife; the party of public pillage and private wrong; the party of vengeance, rapacity, and double dealing; the party with a wooden head and an iron heart; the party whose morality is represented by Ben Butler, and whose intelligence is represented by Ulysses S. Grant, and whose entire fabric embraces an organized plot against the liberties and property of the people. Proscription is the first step in the forward movement of the politicians against free thought and free speech. The Ku-klux bill is confiscation in embryo. The radical leaders have named Grant dictator. They have set up a machine for suppressing all the forms of republicanism as soon as it becomes necessary to carry out their design. They refuse to give up power without a fight, and they propose to terrify the country by the bloody spectacle of civil war.

The people of the North may choose between the promise of peace offered by a change of rulers and the certainty of bloodshed and the overthrow of our Government as matters are going. The South is powerless. The free States must fight it out. The Ku-klux bill is a declaration of war on the South; it makes the Southern States slave States once more; the bayonet election law is a proclamation of the vassalage of all the people to the radical leaders. A peaceful outpouring of citizens at the ballot-box may stay the course of the violent revolution which Congress is precipitating on the country. Nothing else can. The radicals mean office or blood, and are recklessly heedless of consequences; and the issue of free government, thus made up, must go to the people for final arbitrament.

The war for the Union was not a war for the preservation of the Government, but a war for a chance to test the quality of free government upon the field of revolution now presented to the people.

TAXATION AND TARIFF.

From Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

The revenue reform party professes to have found the exact balance between free trade and protection. The country is to be congratulated if any party with power enough to make sound ideas respectable has at last been formed. Some there are who believe the revenue reform a wolf in sheep's clothing—the free traders under a new name. Only on the broad principles of universal government, of the most expansive cosmopolitanism, is absolute free trade practicable. The brotherhood of mankind calls for interchange of the products of intellect and industry. But while national prejudices and national selfishness subsist, free trade, in its broad sense, is an impracticability. In revenue tariff, as in protection tariff, the duty of meeting the expenses of government and the national liabilities is the first proposition. These must be provided, under whatever form of rule or theory of taxation.

The secondary question in a revenue reform is the mode in which taxation shall be levied—whether on articles of prime necessity, few in number, but of universal consumption, or by the taxation of certain articles with a view to the effect of such tax imposts on home protection. This latter suggestion in some degree involves the principle of protection. In theory, the income tax, properly levied and adjusted, is the most equitable tax that can be imposed. It falls precisely on those most able to bear it; it omits the vast proportion of the workers and operatives from its sweep. But the income tax is inquisitorial, it is costly in collection, and so obnoxious to the tax-payers that it must be abandoned.

This antipathy is, in some measure, justly due to its inequality and to the unfairness of making precarious income assessable in like proportions with permanent income. The conclusive objection to protection is, that it is a failure; it does not protect. It absolutely obstructs and hampers the greater operations of commerce, and favors the foreigners at the expense of the home manufacturers. This is conspicuously the case in the woollen trade. In other instances the protective duty works for the benefit of a few individuals who monopolize an article of the greatest value to the whole community, as in the case of quinine. The whole tariff is the result of compromises, in which the old compact, "Tickle me and I'll tickle you," is the one conspicuous feature.

The Lawrence and Lowell mill-owners require protection, so they trade off votes with the Pennsylvania iron men; the end being a system of deplorable blunders, a dishonor to our financial intelligence, displaying to the world our ignorance of the first principles in finance, or our asinine patience under the most outrageous overloading. Not less mistaken in principle, though honest in intention, has been Mr. Boutwell's desperate effort at paying off the national debt in the present generation. The life of a nation is perennial. The seed is sown in one era, the harvest is garnered in another. The sacrifices of war or peace are with an eye to the benefit of a future race. We of this generation have suffered all the personal privations, and done the mighty deeds of war, not for ourselves alone, but for all succeeding generations.

Yet not only do we bear our own burden, but we heroically undertake to relieve posterity of their just share. True, that in so doing we have raised the national credit; but the cost to national commerce has been incalculable. Mr. Boutwell's patriotic probity is worthy of all admiration, but it is possible to pay too dear for one's whistle. If the revenue reformers can effect a reform in this one particular, they will do a great work. There is no justice, no sense, in the nation of to-day shouldering the debt of the nation of next century. There is yet another point for the revenue reformers, the appreciation of greenbacks.

Greenbacks are now the currency of the nation—they have been tried and not found wanting. They are as good as gold; in many respects better than gold—there is no reason why they should not be at par. Let but greenbacks be received and paid by the Government, either at the current gold rates, or under such regulations as may reserve the gold for foreign transactions. Let this be accomplished, and the Revenue Reform party will have won their spurs, and earned their right to be considered a live, independent body.

REPUBLICAN POLICY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The elements of much political disturbance are evidently gathering about the horizon. The Democratic party is compact, because it is unscrupulous. Any acts which promise to restore it to power in the national affairs are eagerly adopted, however much of bad faith they may involve. Such acts may be fraught with consequences which every honest man and every true patriot deprecates. They may involve the nation again in immeasurable expense and misery, and subvert every noble end which the fathers had in view when the Government was founded. It is by no means certain that these most dangerous enemies of our institutions will not accomplish their purpose. The South, with but one-third of the legitimate power at the polls, governed us by it for seventy years. The party with which they acted was willing to give them anything they asked as the price of their votes, and they will do it again. The amendments to the Constitution are only to be accepted while resistance to them is impossible; and all the costly gains of our terrible war would be promptly sacrificed if once the extremists gained the upper hand. They are even now held out, openly and eagerly, for the South to take as the price of place and power, to be given to the Democratic party by its vote.

Will the nation allow these fruits of its victory, purchased with so much blood, and anguish, and treasure, to be taken away from it peaceably? If we do, we must let still more precious things go with them; for another claimant is rising up to demand an ample share of legal concessions and safeguards, and boundless pecuniary emoluments; and this claimant is, beyond any question, more hostile to our republican liberties and the truest prosperity of the country than was the slave power in its most arrogant and successful days. The Irish Catholic vote will go with the Democratic Southern vote. No one doubts that; and it is precisely this coming coalition which requires us to take timely alarm. For it is now a fact hardly disguised, that the Romanists, as such, with all their losses in Europe pressing upon them, and all their thorough organization promising them success, are aiming at the political control of this nation. The indications of their settled purpose have been given with greater clearness, and less reservation, every year since the secret convention in Baltimore. Sometimes it has broken out from the less cautious in express declarations. "It is only a matter of time," says Father Hecker. The *Tablet*, and other representative organs, are preparing the minds of their readers for it in almost every issue; and when the collision comes between State and Church, "the American idea," the *Tablet* says, "must give way," and with it "whatever contradicts or does not accord with the Catholic idea."

It is noticeable that the hostility of these two great elements of our future danger, which are so manifestly drawing towards each other, is directed to the same objects. Intense aversion to the common school, to open and full discussion, and to a free press, characterizes them both. They are mutually attracted by a strong elective affinity, and when the power which they covet is within their grasp, one will cry to another, "Help me and I will help you." Break up the reconstruction, the South will say, and we will grant you whatever special privileges, and immunities, and subsidies you may demand, and make it a perilous thing for the pulpit or the press to speak boldly against your encroachments. But the live power in this new tyranny will not be the South. It is now broken and weakened, and it cannot readily recover that old boastful arrogance which the war so rudely humbled. The South will be the dependant, and will be used by its abler and more powerful ally to accomplish its own more ambitious and far-reaching designs. The last war was fearful enough, and it is worth a good deal of vigorous precautionary action to escape another like it. We entertain a doubt whether it is the wisest policy just now to give the South the very leaders they want by granting that universal amnesty which some impulsive and unsuspicious Republicans are so eloquently urging. And we believe also that the time has come to cast aside the delusive hope of success by temporizing with the other element of the gathering peril. The lines are irrevocably drawn by those who govern the movement. The prize is immensely valuable and attractive to them. Timidity in opposing them will only hasten the evil we would avoid. Our safety lies in just what our position prompts—in speaking plainly, and acting with wise but resolute decision. Republicans demand civil and religious liberty for all our citizens who have not disfranchised themselves by their crimes; and on that line we mean to fight it out.

FRAUDULENT DEGREES.

From the N. Y. World.

There are certain extremists in political economy according to whose views any commodity for which a demand exists or can be created may be made a legitimate matter of exchange. By this rule is justified the manufacture and sale of adulterated food, poisonous cosmetics, obscene literature, or any other vile traffic whereby unprincipled scoundrels seek ill-gotten gain. The fact that such things find ready sale, it is said, shows that they are wanted by very many of the public, and to satisfy a want, no matter of what nature, is a sufficient object of supply. "*Caveat emptor*" is the fundamental axiom and sole limitation of this law of trade, without regard to the buyer's ability to detect the quality of the offered wares or the use to which he may intend to put them.

Several of these liberally constructed branches of industry are doubtless well known to our readers; but there is one, of comparatively recent growth, which is not so generally understood as it deserves to be.

In every community wherein a liberal education obtains social recognition there exists a demand for collegiate degrees; firstly, because the privilege of appending certain initials, as D. D., LL. D., M. D., etc., to one's signature is gratifying to one's sense of personal importance; and secondly, because there are certain professional avocations in which the possession of one or another of these titles is supposed to be essential. In former times and in less progressive countries the conferring of these degrees has been coupled with the imperative condition that the candidate should have proven himself intellectually worthy of the honor bestowed; but in our advancing civilization a more purely commercial view of the question is come in vogue. There are numerous individuals who entertain a laudable aspiration for academic distinction, but who have neither ability nor leisure to win it by the usual course of academic study. They are, however, able and willing to pay for it nearly or quite as much as the preparatory curriculum would cost. At first inadequate accommodation was provided in rural colleges for this class of customers by an extension of the terms on which honorary degrees might be obtained; but as the demand increased a separate business has sprung up to meet it. And the way of it is this: One or two enterprising persons hire a small house and a box at the post-office, and procure an act of Legislature incorporating him or them as a "university" duly empowered to grant all degrees commonly conferred by institutions of learning. No personal intercourse is held with the prospective alumni of this immaculately conceived alma mater; but its transactions are conducted by means of travelling agents and mysteriously worded advertisements in the public press. All over America are customers sought, and even in Europe to a sufficient extent to rouse a not unnatural distrust of any American degree. The diploma of M. D. is said to find most purchasers, though a thriving traffic is done in LL.D.'s, and orders for D. D. are not infrequent.

Philadelphia has hitherto enjoyed almost a monopoly of this profitable business, and from Philadelphia, we are glad to say, comes an effort for its suppression; but if rumor be true there is a similar trade conducted elsewhere—even in our own city—to say nothing of minor rural colleges which eke out their scanty incomes by the issue of a few strictly confidential honorary titles. The scandal of the affair lies not so much in the dishonesty of the few rogues who send fraudulent diplomas as in the carelessness with which legislators grant charters to cover such evil doing; and if a reform is to be sought—as, for the credit of America, we hope it will be—it must depend upon a reversal of the present practice of chartering any nominal scheme for educational purposes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE
BROAD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1871.

The Third Art Reception of the Union League will occur during the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 26, 27, 28, and 29, from 7 to 11 o'clock. Members can enter upon their tickets of membership. An equal number of tickets for guests are appropriated by color and date to each evening of the Reception. Every member is entitled to TWO "Ladies' Tickets," and ONE ticket "admitting the bearer and two ladies." These will admit upon one evening only, to be selected (comprehensively or distinctively) by the applicant. They can be exchanged in advance of their date only, and will be delivered at the office of the League, on personal or written application, on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
Chairman of Art Reception Committee.
A. G. HEATON, Secretary. 4 21 8t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12½ P. M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEBANON AND TREMONT RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1871.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. W. CLARK,
4 20thstu tm1 President.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

ALBERT FOSTER,
4 10 3w Secretary.

☞ THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,

Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. s 28 tuthssm

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

ALBERT FOSTER,
4 11 17t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 333 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3 prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

4 17 14t GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 3Gtf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — CONCENTRATED ELECTRICITY

This wonderful medicine cures all Diseases and Pain, including
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
ST. VITUS' DANCE,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
by electrifying and strengthening the entire Nervous System, restoring the insensible perspiration, and at once giving new life and vigor to the whole frame. ONE TEASPOONFUL WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE IN A FEW MINUTES.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

Having seen the wonderful curative effects of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE in cases of approaching Paralysis, severe Neuralgia, Debility, and other nervous diseases, I most heartily recommend its use as a most valuable medicine. Yours truly,

S. M. MALLORY, M. D.,
No. 481 Fourth avenue,
4 19 wsmff 2p Corner Thirty-second street.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, [1 28 stutfrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
NEW CHROMOS.
All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.
Send for catalogue.
Looking-Glasses,
ALL NEW STYLES,
At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rps

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN WARNER, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Mary Ann Wetherill, a devisee under the last will and testament of Ann Wetherill, deceased, who in her lifetime was one of the heirs-at-law of Christopher Wetherill, deceased, and also assignee of Rachel Wetherill, William M. Powell, and Anna, his wife, Elizabeth Stoddart, Jacob S. Roberts, and Sarah, his wife, Joseph W. Powell, and Louisa, his wife, and others, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated the 9th day of May, 1812, and recorded in deed book J. C., No. 21, page 357. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
4 18 tuf4t Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon CHRISTIAN NORTINE, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer J. Dickinson Sergeant and J. Norris Emlen, trustees of the Sepviva estate, and Elizabeth N. Brown, William R. Brown, George D. Coleman and Debbie B. his wife, in her right, Mary H. Brown, Samuel Glover and Emily R. his wife, in her right, and Fanny Brown, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, dated 20th day of March, 1869, and recorded in deed book J. A. H., No. 99, page 121, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
4 18 tuf4t Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM CRAWFORD, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Maggie R. Sherk, widow, and Frederick Gutekunst, guardian of Bessie and Henry H. Sherk, minor children of J. Henry Sherk, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated February 3, 1869, and recorded in Deed Book J. T. O., No. 106, page 528, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
4 18 tuf4t Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JAMES McKNIGHT, or McKNIGHT, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer John B. Dales and Eliza J., his wife, and Mary H. Stewart, the said Eliza J. Dales being the widow and the said Mary H. the only child and heir at law of Joseph Fleming, of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
4 18tuf4t Brothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ISAIAH G. STRATTON, AVENDER JONES, SAMUEL R. WELLS, and HENRY SHOCKEOR, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Gregory A. Coursault of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, dated January 21, A. D. 1851, recorded in deed book T. H., No. 152, page 85, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER,
4 19 2aw4t Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon EDWARD RYAN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer G. Blight Brown, Assignee of Peter A. Brown, by deed dated 19th March, 1855, recorded 9th April, 1855, in deed book R. D. W., No. 20, page 39, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed made 2d January, 1855, and recorded 20th May, 1865, in deed book L. R. B., No. 97, page 286, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL P. WELSH,
4 19 2aw 4t Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Emily B. Taylor, Assignor of George Megee, Esq., High Sheriff of city and county of Philadelphia, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated April 15, 1857, recorded 29th April, 1857, in deed book R. D. W., No. 125, page 377, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said court, at Philadelphia, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER,
4 16 2aw4t Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN FEIL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Gregory A. Coursault of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, dated January 21, A. D. 1851, recorded in deed book T. H., No. 152, page 85, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER,
4 19 2aw4t Pro Prothonotary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM JARDIN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, trustees of the estate of Joseph Bird and family, under the last will of Charles Bird, deceased, in place of John R. Neff, deceased, assignee of William P. Neff, et al., Charles Neff, et al., and John R. Neff, et al., devisee of a plea of breach of covenant, sur ground rent received to William Jardin, in fee, reserving thereout a ground rent of $82 50 per an. lawful silver money of U. S. A., each dollar weighing 17 dwts. and 6 grs., and recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 76, page 588, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
4 18 tuf4t Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN G. HAWKINS, who was sued with Peter A. Dickinson, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer William Weightman of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed executed July 16, 1864, by William Weightman and Louisa, his wife, to John C. Hawkins and Peter A. Dickinson, their heirs and assigns, for all that certain lot of ground situate on the north side of Ridge avenue 342 feet 4 inches northwest from Master street, in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., for said city and county of Philadelphia, in deed book L. R. B., No. 39, page 525, on the 30th day of August, 1864. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER,
4 19 2aw 4t Pro Prothonotary.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHRISTINE BIDDLE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CLEMENT BIDDLE, THOMAS A. BIDDLE, and ALEXANDER BIDDLE, trustees of a sum of $68,000, set aside under the provisions of the will and codicils of CHRISTINE BIDDLE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his Office, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,
4 20thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce.
WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.

To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:—Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 10 o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same.

HENRY C. TERRY,
4 18 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY
ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS; and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gildingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw3

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INS

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Athletics beat a picked nine yesterday by a score of 26 to 7.

—John J. Deverin, a barber on Fifth street, above Chesnut, is now under bonds on the charge of a gross assault on a young woman named Mary McNaulty, on Saturday night last.

—The Board of Guardians are endeavoring to have a wash-house and drying-room connected with the Insane Department. Mr. Parker made a growl, as usual, about the butter and flour. In violation of the rules of the board he attempted to call up a matter that was disposed of some time ago, and while he was chattering away the board adjourned, and left Parker to talk to empty benches.

—The stone masons demand $4 per day for competent workmen, and will not take less than $3 50 under any circumstances.

—The Sons of St. George on Sunday last celebrated their ninety-ninth anniversary. The following gentlemen were elected officers fer the ensuing year:—President, James Allen; Vice-President, Shadrach Hill; Treasurer, James R. Webb; Secretary, William Underdown; Stewards, Joseph Lees, Samuel Lees, John Lees, William H. Lucas, William Waterall, Isaac Smith, William Ball, William Beall; Messenger, Isaac Muff. In the afternoon a banquet was partaken of at the Continental Hotel.

—The thermometer yesterday at 3 P. M. was 64 degrees, a rise of 19 from six in the morning.

—Mrs. Catharine Malon, a landlady, receive advanced rent for a house, and then refused to give the house or the tenant's money back. Alderman Kerr made her pay back the money yesterday.

Domestic Affairs.

—The ship William F. Stover, from Liverpool, just arrived at New York, had seven deaths from small-pox during her passage.

—One of the mills of the Rome, New York, Iron Works was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, involving a loss of $150,000, on which there was an insurance to the amount of $100,000.

—The regular sessions of the American and Mexican Joint Commission were resumed yesterday at Washington, and the term of the commission as fixed by the convention will expire next February.

—The miners of both the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions are fast coming to terms, and the resumption has already assumed such a character as to warrant the belief that it will be general in the course of a few days.

—Some of the aspirants for female suffrage who failed to persuade the election officers to accept their ballots at the recent Territorial election in the District of Columbia are about bringing suits for damages against these gentlemen, and it is their intention to carry their cases up to the United States Supreme Court, if such a thing be possible.

Foreign Affairs.

—The troops of Baez have again defeated those of Cabral.

—The excitement in Hayti relative to the annexation of St. Domingo is abating.

—The Commune have apologized to the Paris gas company for the recent seizure of its cash assets.

—The Spanish generals recently exiled at the Balearic Islands have received permission to return home.

—The expected general attack upon the insurgents' positions around Paris has not yet commenced.

—Some of the churches in Paris which were closed have been reopened and their cures released from imprisonment.

—The King of Bavaria has written a letter to Dr. Dollinger, deploring the sentence of excommunication pronounced against him.

—The Communists have planted torpedoes at St. Germain and the Versailles Railway station, and batteries are erected in Rue Castellane.

—Owing to a disagreement between the French and Germans the transports, which were waiting at Hamburg to convey prisoners to France, have been obliged to return empty to Havre.

—Bismarck stated yesterday, in the German Parliament, that, although the French should pay the first instalment of the indemnity immediately, the forts north and east of Paris would not be evacuated until a final treaty of peace was concluded.

—A large number of London match manufacturers and their employes, bearing petitions against the proposed excise on matches, surrounded the Parliament House and the House of Commons, yesterday, in so turbulent a manner that the police had to disperse them.

—President Thiers has given a reception to a deputation from the Masonic lodges of Paris, who, on behalf of the people of the capital, asked for an armistice. In reply, M. Thiers said that General Ladmirault had the power to grant a truce whenever it should become necessary, but the Commune could never be recognized by the Government.

FLOODS IN PERU.

Seven Thousand People Subsisting on Charity—Terrible Sufferring.

Accounts continue to arrive from all sides of the damage done by the late floods. It is now estimated that in the southern portion of the republic alone $7,000,000 would not cover the losses sustained. Mr. Montjoy, the United States Consul at Lambayeque, has forwarded a despatch to the American Minister in Lima, from which is taken the following interesting description of the flood in Lambayeque:—

This place has been almost totally destroyed by the inundation from the rivers, and from the fearfully heavy rains that have poured down for fourteen days without intermission. The few houses that are still standing are but crumbling walls and unsafe to live in. We are without communication with other towns, except by means of two small rafts and two boats brought by the people of the port of San Jose, and two scows made and brought by some Americans at Terrinafe. The greater part of the people are encamped in huts built of bushes on the sand hills and the Huacas—the boats and rafts are employed in taking them away to the Pampas, whence they may proceed to the other towns; nothing saved. The water only came up to the door of my house, which is built on high ground, but through the roof the rain poured like a sieve, ruining all my property. Persons with whom I had business relations are reduced to beggary, and I thus lose almost everything I possessed. To-day I have brought my family from the sand hills and the American engineers and carpenters are building me a bridge to enable me to get my family with clothing and bedding to San Jose. An hour ago an express arrived from the Governor of Terrinafe, announcing the breaking away again of the river of that district, which pours its waters into the river passing through this city, and we expect in a few hours to be again flooded, and that the remaining houses will come down. In the street in which my house is situated but three remain, mine among them; but so injured as to be unsafe, expecting the roofs to cave in any moment. God help us and save us from another shower of rain; with that we would remain without an article of clothing. For fourteen days we have been soaked with water, and almost without food. More than seven thousand people are subsisting on the charity of the neighboring towns, but that cannot last. The haciendas of sugar and cotton have suffered terribly; crops and cattle are all swept away, and no hopes are entertained of planting again this year; six months will be necessary for the waters to subside and the land to dry; this calamity is second only to the earthquake of 1868 at Arequipa."

PALACE STOCK CARS.

First Through Train from St. Louis to New York—How it All Works.

The departure for New York yesterday of the first through train of Street's palace stock cars loaded with cattle is an event worthy of note. The train left Venice with 172 head of steers. A number of gentlemen invited by Mr. James Montgomery, Vice-President of the company, went over to Venice and witnessed the manner in which the cattle were shipped on board of the cars.

There were eleven cars painted green, each arranged for holding sixteen head of cattle. To place the cattle in these cars it required on an average about nine minutes for each car, but in one instance the car was loaded with its complement of live stock in six minutes and a half. Sometimes an obstinate animal could neither be coaxed nor driven, and had to be propelled by wringing his tail and punching him with sticks, in order to get him on the train, but as a general thing the bovine passengers entered the car up the inclined gangway with the alacrity of any other passenger having a free pass.

The cars are arranged with separate stalls, separated by gates, which are closed as soon as an ox gets his place, and these stalls are easily adjustable to the size of the animal, so as to afford ample room for lying down, and to rise up at will. A bedding of shavings is strewn over the bottom, so that the animals have all the accommodations of a first-class sleeping-car to rest their bones. At the top of the car is a feed box, with canvas spouts which communicate with the feed basins underneath; also a water tank, affording a supply of water, by which arrangement the cattle can be fed and watered during the transit without unshipping.

The cars are built some eight feet longer than ordinary stock cars, and in regard to the width Mr. Mulhall expressed the opinion that experience will require them to be wider. Underneath is the passenger-car truck, with elliptical springs and swinging bar, giving to the car the same ease of motion as the regular passenger car, the advantages of which are that the wear and tear will be no greater, the ease of motion overcoming all evil effects of the sudden stopping and starting of the train. The stock train will run through to New York in ninety-six hours, instead of consuming ten days as formerly, the animals being stalled, fed, and watered without any unshipping. The cars from here pass over the Pennsylvania Company's lines, that company having made a contract for transporting cattle with the Street Palace Stock Car Company.

The latter company charges three dollars per head royalty in advance to the usual freight, which royalty covers the additional expense of feeding, watering, and cost of attendance. The advantages are that stock will be delivered in less than one-half of the time consumed under the old method of stock shipment, when four stoppages had to be made for feeding, resting, and watering. The cattle, it is claimed, will now be delivered at their destination free from bruises or losses by death, or being trampled upon, squeezed, and hooked by their fellow-passengers. The shipper can likewise calculate to an hour when his cattle will reach him, so as to meet the most favorable market, which, coupled with the saving from shrinkage, it is maintained that from one-half to one and one-half cent per pound will be saved to the shipper. —*St. Louis Democrat, 22d inst.*

DER DEUTSCHE REICHSTAG.

The Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

The following address in reply to the speech from the throne has been drawn up and introduced into the Reichsrath by members of all political parties:—

Most Illustrious Emperor, Most Gracious Emperor and Lord:—Under Divine guidance your Majesty and the united nation have succeeded in reaching a goal so long desired by our ancestors and so ardently hoped for by the present generation. On more solid foundations than it ever had, has the German Empire been restored. To preserve it in the fullness of its strength and to develop it for the promotion of liberty and peace is the resolve of the nation.

We beg your Majesty to accept the thanks due to the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the German army, due to the bravery and devotion of our troops. We are fully sensible of the benefits conferred upon us by deeds which have not only averted present danger, but protected us from the recurrence of similar troubles in the future. Defeat, and still more the strength added to our frontiers, will henceforth restrain our neighbor.

The dire misfortune France is suffering now, in addition to the calamities of war, confirms a truth which, though often ignored, is never neglected with impunity. In the family of civilized nations, even the most powerful can remain happy only by prudently confining their action to the improvement of their own domestic happiness.

In times past, when her rulers were governed by a doctrine imported from abroad, Germany, too, chose to meddle with the concerns of other nations, and by doing so undermined her own existence. The new empire is based upon our own views of national and political life, and, armed for defense, will be entirely devoted to works of peace. In her intercourse with foreign nations Germany claims no more for her citizens than that respect which right and international usage accord. Unmoved by hostility or friendship, she is well content to leave other nations to themselves, and will be happy to see them regulate their own affairs as they think fit. Interference with the internal arrangements of other nations will, we hope, never be resorted to again under any pretext or in any form.

Gladly shall we assist your Majesty in solving the problems occasioned by the war and the constitution of the empire. Our first endeavors will be directed to the sacred task of healing the wounds inflicted by the war, and fulfilling our duty to those who have sacrificed life or health for the safety of fatherland.

All bills submitted to us will receive our careful attention. We are not surprised at finding that the preparation of bills devolving upon the administrative boards has been delayed by the war; and we cannot but hope that the legislation of the empire will be equally efficient as was that of the North German Confederacy. The introduction of North German laws into the Southern States enhances our confidence in the lasting concord of the constituent elements of the empire, inclusive of the organs called upon to represent the individual States.

We are gratified to hear that the war indemnity will be employed for imperial purposes, and the surplus used to satisfy the just claims of individual States.

The German people cherish the warmest feelings of brotherly sympathy for the inhabitants of the recovered territories. Alsace and Lorraine are studded with monuments commemorating the most glorious phases of German culture and national life. Although the vestiges of the past may in some cases have been obliterated by long estrangement, Alsace and Lorraine have been our own for a thousand years, and the majority of their inhabitants to this day retain our language and national characteristics. We hope that legislation and administration will unite in reviving the German nationality in those splendid provinces, and in strengthening the ties which bind them to us by conciliating their feelings. In this spirit we shall undertake the work of ordering the rearrangements to be introduced in Alsace and Lorraine.

Your Imperial Majesty:—Germany, to be satisfied, and Europe, to be safe, required the establishment of the German empire. Our national longings for unity have been fulfilled at last, and we have an empire protected by an Emperor, and placed under the safeguard of its charter and its laws. After this Germany has no more ardent wish than to achieve victory in the noble strife for peace and liberty and their attendant blessings.

We are the most faithfully devoted subjects of your Imperial Majesty.

DER DEUTSCHE REICHSTAG.

—An old citizen of Morrisville, Vt., and his wife died very suddenly on the evening of the 4th inst., within ten minutes of each other. He was eighty-nine and she eighty-four years of age. A lady living with them left them for a few minutes, the wife lying on the bed and the husband sitting in a chair. When she returned the old lady was dead, and the husband, whom she hesitated to tell, conversed some, and before friends could be summoned died without knowing that his wife had passed away. They had lived together sixty-four years.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS,

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Hanson Robinson, dec'd.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very Elegant Country Seat and Farm known as "Wooiton Hall," Mansion, Farm and Tenant Houses, 50 acres, Philadelphia and Wilmington Turnpike, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Del., 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, half mile from the River Delaware, 3 miles from Wilmington, 9 miles from Chester, and 23 miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange—

All that very elegant country-seat and farm, comprising 50 acres of land, situate on the westerly side of the Philadelphia and Wilmington turnpike and on two private roads, three fronts, about 9 miles below Chester, 3 above Wilmington, 23 from Philadelphia, half mile of the river Delaware, and about 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The improvements are an elegant and spacious three-story stone mansion, main building 49 by 48 feet, extreme length 91 feet and circular piazza and portico around three sides of it; constructed on the castellated style of architecture, being built in the most substantial manner throughout; has large hall in the centre, saloon parlor, conservatory, dining-room, library, kitchen, scullery, store and china room, and fire-proof safe on the first floor; 4 commodious chambers (each having a bath-room and marble-top stationary washstand, hot and cold water, water-closet) on the second floor; 4 chambers, 2 bath-rooms, and 2 water-tanks (which are supplied by 2 hydraulic rams —one of the tanks will contain 1800 gallons of spring water on the third floor, and an observatory above. Balconies, with windows opening to them from all the rooms; private stairway, numerous closets (including cedar and wine), stained glass windows, marble mantels, walls and ceilings beautifully frescoed, handsomely papered and painted, gas (with handsome fixtures) and water throughout, 5 bath-rooms, water-closets, bell-calls, 2 furnaces, cooking range, etc.

A genteel 2½-story stone farm house, two-story stone tenant house, stone stable and carriage house (Norman style), stalls for five horses; stone ice house, filled, with a keeping-room for provisions; frame tool house, stone and frame barn, gas house, built of stone, complete arrangement for making gas, the operation very simple; frame chicken house, 6 acres of woodland, a rivulet of pure spring water runs through it, and collected by a small dam, and carried 225 feet through iron pipes into the ram box, the surplus flowing into the pond; also a fish pond, beautiful stone wall on the turnpike front, capped with North river flagging; very elegant Osage orange hedge, forms a beautiful curve around the front lawn; the gravel drives about half-mile in length, ranging from 10 to 20 feet wide; are thoroughly made, paved with large stones and covered with broken stones and gravel, and underground drainage; large vegetable garden, beautiful lawn, in the centre of which is a handsome iron summer house, surrounded by beautiful trees; abundance of fruit trees, apple orchard, etc.; also, 435 beautiful and well-grown forest and evergreen trees on the sides of the drives and around the mansion.

This property was built by the late Hanson Robinson, for his own occupancy, and no expense has been spared to make it a very elegant and finished country seat, all the materials being of the best, and the grounds beautifully laid out. The mansion is located in the centre of an extensive lawn, elevated ouer 200 feet above the river Delaware, and commands a beautiful and extended view up and down the river and surroundings.

The location is especially healthy. Photographs, plans, and pamphlets, containing more full particulars, may be seen at the Auction Rooms, Philadelphia, or at the office of Samuel M. Harrington, Esq., Attorney for the Executrix, second story, building, Seventh and Market streets, Wilmington, Delaware, where any one wishing to view the premises can get a conveyance. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 30 and 11 A. M., and 2 30, 5, and 7 P. M. for Bellevue Station. The house and premises will be ready for inspection at all times. On Tuesdays and Fridays of each week a carriage will be at Bellevue Station on the arrival of 11 A. M. and 2 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, to convey visitors to the property.

Terms of Sale.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on the premises, to be secured, with interest, etc., by bond and mortgage, with policy of fire insurance transferred as collateral.

Immediate possession. $1000 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s 5t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick dwelling, Sixty-fifth street, south of Callowhill street. All that two-story Mansard-roof dwelling, with bay window, verandahs, etc., and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Sixty-fifth street, 16 feet south of Callowhill street; containing in front 38 feet, and extending in depth 145 feet to a 10 feet wide alley. The house contains large parlor, dining room, kitchen, and 5 chambers, built in the best manner, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Two-story brick dwelling, Sixty-fifth street, north of Race street. All that two-story brick Mansard-roof dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixty-fifth street, 200 feet north of Race street; the lot containing in front on Sixty-fifth street 40 feet, and extending in depth 225 feet to a 50 feet street. It is substantially built; has parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, and 6 chambers. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. For further particulars, apply to Jeremiah Bonsall, S. W. corner Sixty-fifth and Vine streets.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1070 East Norris street, second house above Thompson street. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate No. 1070 East Norris street, second house above Thompson street; containing in front on East Norris street 15 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 108 feet 8 inches, to a 4-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, contains 8 rooms; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. For further particulars, apply to F. C. Headman, No. 524 Arch street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 713 and 715 Pierce street, west of Seventh street and south of Morris street, First ward. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 two-story brick dwellings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Pierce street, 144 feet west of Seventh street, Nos. 713 and 715; each containing in front on Pierce street 14 feet, and extending in depth 44 feet. Together with the common use and privilege of a 2 feet wide alley, laid out and opened. They each have 4 rooms, gas, range, etc. Each subject to a yearly ground-rent of $39. Immediate possession. They will be sold separately. Keys at No. 923 South Fifteenth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable Business Stand. Three-story brick Livery Stable, No. 206 S. Eleventh street, below Walnut street, 55½ feet front. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick stable (with basement) and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, south of Walnut street, No. 206, the lot containing in front on Eleventh street 55 feet, and extending in depth along Zenobia street 62 feet. The stable has a press-brick front, good basement, the conveniences, etc., has accommodations for about 100 horses and 100 carriages. There is room for three stores on this lot. Immediate possession. Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1314 Master street, between Thirteenth and Broad streets. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, (with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Master street, west of Thirteenth street, No. 1314; containing in front on Master street 17 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet. Subject to the restriction that no building for offensive occupation shall ever be erected on said lot. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, etc. Immediate possession. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Genteel 2½ story brick dwelling, No. 336 Stevens street, first house east of Fourth street, Camden, N. J. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel 2½-story brick dwelling, with 2½-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Stevens street, 20 feet east of Fourth street, No. 336; containing in front on Stevens street 20 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house has the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, gas oven, etc. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling No. 1135 Shackamaxon street, with 3 Three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, Nos. 1128, 1130, and 1132 Day street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the northeast side of Shackamaxon street, 103 feet 5 inches, more or less, southeast of Girard avenue, No. 1135; containing in front on Shackamaxon street 20 feet, and extending in depth northeast 90 feet, more or less. Also, all that lot of ground, beginning at a point 90 feet, more or less, northeast of Shackamaxon street, being 123 feet 5 inches, more or less, southeast of Girard avenue; thence extending southeast 40 feet, more or less; thence northeast 59 feet 2 inches, more or less; thence northwest 40 feet, more or less; thence southwest 59 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, beginning at a point 52 feet northeast of Shackamaxon street, being 123 feet 5 inches southeast of Girard avenue; thence extending southeast 40 feet, more or less; thence northeast 41 feet 9 inches, more or less; thence northwest 40 feet, more or less; thence southwest 39 feet 10 inches, more or less, to the place of beginning. The improvements consist of a modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back buildings, having the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, cooking-range, etc., fronting on Shackamaxon street, No. 1135, and 3 three-story brick dwellings, each containing six rooms, fronting on Day street, Nos 1128, 1130 and 1132. They will be sold together. Clear of all incumbrance. Plan at the auction rooms. Possession 1st of July. Terms:—$8000 cash; balance may remain for six years. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1903 Thompson street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Thompson street, 72 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1903; the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 76 feet 6 inches, and on the west line 66 feet, widening on the rear to 18 feet 6 inches. The house has saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, bath-room, and saloon sitting-room on the second floor, and 2 chambers on the third floor; has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, heater, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1620 Amboy street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Amboy street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, No. 1620; the lot containing in front 16 feet, including the northern moiety or half part of an alley 2 feet 3 inches wide, and extending in depth 40 feet 6 inches. House contains 6 rooms and bath-room; has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three valuable building lots, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335 North Seventh street. All those three contiguous lots of ground situate on the east side of Seventh street, north of Thompson street, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335; each lot containing in front on Seventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Nos. 1331 and 1333 each subject to a yearly ground rent of $63, No. 1335 clear of all incumbrance. They will be sold separately or together. Terms, cash.

No. 2. Two-story brick building and large lot, Nos. 1336 and 1338 Marshall street. All that large and valuable lot of ground, with the two-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the west side of Marshall street, above Thompson street, Nos. 1336 and 1338; containing in front on Marshall street 36 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 10 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two-and-a-half-story stone Dwelling and Stable, No. 55 Sharpnack street, Germantown. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story stone dwelling, frame stable and lot of ground, situate on the southeastwardly side of Sharpnack street and northeastwardly side of Nash street, Germantown, Twenty-second ward; thence extending northeast along Sharpnack street 60 feet; thence southeast 119 feet ¼ inch; thence southwest 61 feet 2 inches to Nash street, and thence northwest along Nash street 119 feet 1¼ inches to the place of beginning. Also a lot adjoining, fronting on Sharpnack street 46 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth on the southwest line 119 feet ¼ inch, and on the northeast line 118 feet 11¼ inches. Terms, half cash. May be examined. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 141 North Fifteenth street, above Arch street. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick (mastic) messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fifteenth street, north of Arch street, No. 141; containing in front on Fifteenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet to Kershaw street. The house has parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—One-third cash. Possession 3d May. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1733 S. Fifth street, below Morris street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Fifth Street, 316 feet 6 inches south of Morris street, First ward, No. 1733, opposite depot of Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway; containing in front on Fifth street 15 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet 9 inches. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 M&s13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 338 North Thirty-second street, between Baring and Hamilton streets. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Thirty-second street, between Baring and Hamilton streets, No. 338; containing in front on Thirty-second street 20 feet, and extending in depth 115 feet; has 8 rooms and bath-room; gas, heater, range, hot and cold water. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Genteel Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 2313 and 2315 Tulip street, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 genteel three-story brick messuages and lots of ground, situate Nos. 2313 and 2315 Tulip street, Nineteenth ward; each containing in front on Tulip street 16 feet, and extending in depth 69 feet. Each contains 6 rooms; have gas fixtures throughout, etc. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage on each.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 15s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw 15 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE
Removed from 1012
TO
No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

Opening of the New Store
Monday, March 13.

An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6 75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7 75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [4 22 s 12m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN
59 PARTS, AT 50 CENTS PER PART.

ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND
Atlas of the World,

First two Parts now ready, to be complete in 25 Parts, at 50 cents each. Experienced Agents Wanted.

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"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

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Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,
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PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
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Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

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CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 26 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths2m

"THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 1 2m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

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CARPET CLEANING
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4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

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Imported and for sale by
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
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No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples,
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No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
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AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
ADAM EVERLY
respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT
will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, April 29.
First time in many years, the brilliant Comedy, in five acts,
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER,
with Mrs. JOHN DREW as
THE WIDOW CHEERLY.

Governor Heartall	F. F. Mackay
Frank Heartall	Adam Everly
Mr. Malfort	D. E. Ralton
Charles Woodley	C. Burroughs
Timothy Quaint	S. Hemple
Old Ferret	W. H. Wallis
Mrs. Malfort (for this occasion)	Mrs. T. A. Creese
Julia	Little Nell

And a Domestic Drama of great interest, in three acts,

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1871.

THE MILITIA TAX SWINDLE.

The male citizens of Philadelphia have, a number of weeks past, been annoyed by an impudently worded circular informing them that if they do not call within five days at the office of Isaac C. Pearson, collector of delinquent taxes, No. 721 Sansom street, and pay the militia tax for 1870, with costs, their goods will be subject to distraint and they will be made liable to additional costs. This circular has been sent alike to those who have paid the tax and those who have not, and also to those who ought to be upon the collector's books as exempt. The whole object of the persons who sent it out is to gouge the public as much as possible, and the collection of the tax is managed in such a manner as to accomplish the double purpose of annoying the male taxables of the city and of putting an immense sum of money into somebody's pocket. The collector of this tax has never made a public exhibit of his receipts and expenditures, so far as we are aware, and therefore any calculations we may make must necessarily be approximate. It is certainly within bounds, however, to say that there are 50,000 citizens of Philadelphia liable to the militia tax, which, if properly collected, would yield $50,000 to be divided among our "soldier companies." There are 6016 officers and men in the First division by paper count, which does not represent the actual strength of the Philadelphia home guards by any means, as the force available for active service is much smaller than this. Taking the figures as they stand, however, it would be interesting to know what becomes of all the money collected. The last division of the tax receipts gave each man $1·25—or at least we will assume that it did for the sake of argument, for in reality several regiments did not get more than 62½ cents per man—at which rate the total of the dividends would amount to $7520. May we be permitted to inquire what has been done with the balance of $42,480? The collector or the members of the division board may perhaps consider the question impertinent, but as the citizens of Philadelphia are obliged to submit to all the annoyances of the militia tax they have at least the right to know in what manner their money is expended and into whose pockets it goes.

There is another feature of the militia tax swindle with regard to which there is no doubt, and that is the enormous emoluments of the collector and his assistants. The collector's office last year was on Vine street, this year it is on Sansom street, and next year it will probably be somewhere else, so that it will be impossible for any one desirous of paying the tax in time to find it without infinite difficulty. Indeed, the calculations of the collector appear to be based upon the idea that the tax in a majority of instances will not be paid in time, and that he will consequently be able to pocket the costs. The circulars now being issued demand $2·05, and assuming that one-half of the 50,000 taxables have not paid—and we are certainly much within bounds in this estimate—the collector will pocket the very pretty sum of $26,250 as his share of the swindle. It is an outrage that such a tax as this should ever be imposed, and it is an aggravation of the outrage that it should be collected in the manner it is. Our militia system is certainly not as efficient as it should be, but be this as it may, it is certain that the tax does not support it, and the principal end and aim of the whole affair is to furnish Mr. Isaac C. Pearson, or whoever is fortunate enough to hold the collectorship, with an opportunity to make a large fortune in a short time with very little labor. We have considered the militia tax swindle in only one of its aspects to-day, but as the subject is one that well deserves ventilation, we will return to it hereafter.

THE EIGHTEENTH STREET SWINDLE.

From all accounts the present session of the Legislature has been "dull and unprofitable" to those incorruptible patriots who misrepresent the people at Harrisburg, and whose votes are as purchasable a commodity as ham or hominy in our markets. The large corporations, fortunately for their finances, have needed but little legislation the past winter, and all attempts to "set up a big job" have thus far failed, although the "Roosters" in the House and lobby have labored earnestly and with determined energy to make a "divvy." The "commission schemes" promised for a while a rich return; but the unexpected, widespread, and determined indignation of the people made them unwillingly relinquish for the present their iniquitous measures for their enslavement. Baffled in this division of spoils (which promised to be large), these paid highwaymen again turn their greedy eyes towards our city in search of plunder. Although nearly all our public highways have been sold by their predecessors to pliant corporators, still two or three remain unpurchased of the Legislature, and these they propose to cut up and divide among the "Ring" and the willing tools who loan their names as corporators.

The people of Philadelphia had foolishly but fondly hoped that the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Railroad job would be the last of the kind imposed upon them for many years to come, but from all appearances the attempt will be seriously made to grant railroad privileges upon Eighteenth and Twentieth streets. These disinterested patriots are not particular about building the road. As in the case of the Twelfth and Sixteenth, they may be able to sell the franchise to some company which occupies adjacent streets, and which will purchase the right to save its interests from ruin. In any event it is a barefaced and wicked swindle. So far as the wants of the people on these streets for passenger railroad facilities are concerned, they are fully met by the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets line, which runs cars every three or four minutes. In a great city like Philadelphia there should be a few streets running east and west, north and south, upon which carriages and wagons may pass without the inconvenience, interruption, and danger attendant upon a street where passenger cars are thundering along as if every right and privilege of the community, so far as travel is concerned, was vested in them. Eighteenth street is the favorite drive north to the Park. Hundreds of carriages pass over it every afternoon and evening.

The wretched condition of the streets occupied by passenger railroads makes it unsafe for those who drive light carriages. Such a street as Eighteenth is not only a convenience and a comfort, but almost a necessity to our city.

But two or three streets running north are unoccupied by railroad tracks, and yet it is proposed to destroy the best and most beautiful of those remaining. The members of the Legislature from this city and the would-be corporators of this iniquity are perfectly aware of these facts, and are further aware that ninety-nine out of every hundred persons living on or near these streets are opposed to the proposed road. With them it is not the will of the people or the welfare of the city that is consulted. The only question is, How much plunder is there in the scheme?

The question that presents itself to their vision is not how much inconvenience to the people and how much injury to the city will result from this proposed legislation, but each one calculates closely how much will be his individual share of the ill-gotten proceeds. There is no interest of the citizen or city so sacred that they would not trample under foot.

How long, oh patient citizens, will you endure this burden of shame and injustice that annually robs you of your most cherished rights and privileges under the name of law? Will you arise in your just indignation and strike down these unworthy representatives, and hold up to public contempt the would-be corporators in this scheme, who would sell the dearest rights of the people and sacrifice the highest interests of the city for personal greed?

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The following editorial from the *Press* of this morning covers the whole ground of the public buildings controversy, and we lay it before our readers as an admirable statement of the exact situation. The only journals which have opposed the Penn Square site and the plans of the commissioners are those which have pecuniary interests in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares, and this fact deprives all their arguments of any value they might have had under other circumstances. The *Press* previous to the October election advocated the Washington Square site, but its conductor is too shrewd to oppose his private interests to the public wishes in such a matter, and the *Press* accordingly gracefully accepted the situation when the result of the election was known. It would have been more creditable to one or two of our contemporaries if they had imitated its example. The editorial of the *Press* is as follows:—

The dead-lock being over, the attention of the Legislature during the remaining days of its session will be devoted, no doubt, to matters of deep concern to the people of the State. Philadelphians are especially interested in the settlement of the vexed question as to the municipal buildings, and it is to be hoped such action will be had at Harrisburg as will enable the commissioners to proceed at once in the performance of their duties.

Our readers are, perhaps, tired of hearing speeches and reading articles upon this subject, when they need *work*; and it is therefore with much reluctance we venture to recapitulate a few of the reasons why the present board should be permitted to proceed:—

First. The act creating it was acquiesced in by all parties (both interested and otherwise), and no objection to its creation was suggested until after the election in October.

Second. The opposition to the Building Commission is in a great measure limited to those persons who are interested in real estate in the neighborhood of Independence Square.

Third. It was well understood and agreed that the decision by the ballot should forever determine the question of the location of the buildings; and that question was decided by 18,000 majority, which must necessarily have included votes from *both* political parties, because the highest majority of votes polled for any one candidate was 8042.

Fourth. If the present commission is abolished, the old board, by the same act, is revived, and will, of course, proceed to build upon Independence Square, against the expressed will of the people by ballot.

Fifth. Unless the work is proceeded with at once there will be little prospect of having it completed by 1876, and Independence Square and its wretched court-rooms and public offices will remain to illustrate the *non*-enterprise of the manufacturing centre of the United States.

Sixth. The press of Philadelphia almost unanimously favors the will of the people, as expressed in October last, being obeyed.

Seventh. Any act of the Legislature tending to retard this great and necessary work will be an encouragement to future factious antagonism to public improvements, while an honest adherence to and compliance with the well-ascertained views of the people of Philadelphia upon this subject will do much to check such embarrassing opposition in the future.

FOOT-PATHS IN FAIRMOUNT PARK.

Fairmount Park is the glory of Philadelphia. At this season of the year, especially, the many thousands of citizens who throng to its delightful avenues bear testimony to the utility and to the universal appreciation of its many charms and its health-reviving qualities. The Park Commissioners deserve credit for their general good management and for the care with which they have avoided tawdry ornaments and patchwork display. But it is intimated that, in one respect at least, even their management is not above criticism. It is said that while the work of completing broad carriage-ways goes bravely on, comparatively little attention is being paid to the construction of foot-paths for the use of pedestrians. There should be no room left for cavil or criticism on a point like this. The Park is intended quite as much—ay, even far more—for the million than for the millionaire. It should be adapted in every respect to the use and enjoyment of those who have not the means to drive through its spacious grounds in their private coaches or in hired carriages. In the Central Park equal care was simultaneously manifested throughout in the opening of foot-paths and carriage roads, and a similar policy should prevail here.

NEW RAILWAY COMBINATIONS.

The late flurry in the stock market in the prices of the shares of the Camden and Amboy Railroad is supposed to be indicative of the speedy ratification of the long-talked-of lease of the New Jersey Railroads by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. There is apparently little doubt that this consolidation will soon be made. A series of railway connections of almost inconceivable magnitude will then be placed under one management. The combinations of the New York railway rings, gigantic as they are, will be completely overshadowed by those perfected and projected here; and in one important sense Philadelphia will, to a much greater extent than any other point in this country, be the centre of its railway system. This city should manifestly derive great advantages from such a condition of affairs, but the question whether she will reap them depends largely upon the degree of activity and enterprise manifested by her merchants and manufacturers. If they properly improve the facilities for cheap and speedy intercommunication with all points in the West, South, Southwest, Northwest, East, and Northeast which are daily increasing, they can undoubtedly render Philadelphia the leading mart of internal commerce; and this is, after all, the great point to be aimed at by the cities which are striving for commercial supremacy. The foreign trade of the United States is of small importance when compared with its varied and wonderfully extensive domestic interchanges; and the American railway system opens up fields for traffic which far exceed in extent and productiveness those opened by water transportation. In this field Philadelphia should and can, by proper efforts, become supreme; and every step towards the perfection of her railway system should incite her business men to renewed exertions.

Quite a number of the collieries in various coal districts are about resuming operations. Industrious miners and coal operators are equally weary of protracted inactivity, and while complete harmony is restored at some points, at others the only obstacle to resumption is the fear of violence. If the laws of the Commonwealth are not worthless paper, and if the Executive and Judicial authorities are not wofully incompetent to discharge their duties, that fear should speedily be dispelled. If there is any one offense for which men deserve to be severely punished, it is the crime of arresting the natural course industry, and preventing laborers who wish to work from peacefully pursuing their chosen avocations; and by the stringent enforcement of the correct doctrine on this one vital point, nine-tenths of the troubles of the coal strikes will be avoided henceforth and forever.

The Sunday Dispatch.—With its last issue the *Sunday Dispatch* completed its twenty-fourth year and its twenty-fourth volume, amid the good wishes of a host of friends, who have found much to admire in its able management and in the sturdy independence with which it has discussed many of the important public questions that have arisen from week to week during its career. The *Dispatch* was the first successful Sunday newspaper ever established in Philadelphia, and it has not only conquered many of the prejudices which existed a quarter of a century ago against such a publication, but it has won a high place for itself among the journals of Philadelphia as an able and eloquent exponent of public opinion. The *Sunday Dispatch* has been essentially a local paper, and it has advocated the local interests of Philadelphia in a manner that has obtained for it the regards of public-spirited citizens of all parties. Many important reforms have been brought about mainly through the influence of the *Dispatch*, and its conductors are entitled to the congratulations of their fellow-journalists as well as the public at large upon the near approach of their silver anniversary, when they will celebrate a quarter of a century of personal prosperity and intelligent efforts to promote the interests of the public.

NOTICES.

Spring.

Spring Suits.
Spring Styles.
Spring Overcoats.
Spring Business Suits.
Spring Jackets and Pants for Boys.
Spring Chesterfields and Suits for Youth.
Spring Fancy Suits for Children.
Spring Stock of Fine Ready-made Clothing.

The largest, the best, and the cheapest we have ever made up. Our assortment comprises all the very newest designs in Children's, Boys', Youths', and Men's suits, and the greatest care has been taken to produce the very best class of Clothing ever made by any establishment in this country. We guarantee perfect satisfaction in every respect. Our prices have never before been so low as now. Call and examine our

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Wanamaker & Brown,
Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
The Largest,
The Best,
The Cheapest Clothing House,
The S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Sts.

GROCERIES, ETC.

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First of the season, just in store.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

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No. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET,

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J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

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MEN OF PHILADELPHIA!

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In your might to the importance of making an early examination of our vast stock of Elegant Spring Clothing. You are freely invited to come to our "GREAT BROWN HALL," and look closely at our assortment. You will find that you have come

TO A

Most unparalleled wealth of fine raiment, in every variety and of every style. Men of good

SENSE

Will be struck in a moment with the magnitude of the preparations we have made for the satisfaction of everybody this Spring. Gentlemen of Philadelphia, if you want to get the worth

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Money, if you want to be satisfied with perfectly fitting garments, if you want to be protected in the exercise of your

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With
Rarest Beauties
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Fabric and Finish
Piling our counters,
And with
Able Interpreters
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To display them, and
And to assist you in your
CHOICE,
We request the custom of the public.
Additionally
A Large Ready-made Stock of
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Prices, Various Styles.

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Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.
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MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESTNUT Street,
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WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS, No. 1129 CHESTNUT Street, Girard Row.

Thursday, May 11.

MR. T. J. FENIMORE'S sale of all his finished pictures, to which will be added a very important picture by THOS. HILL, "De Coose Falls," Canada, "THE IRONSIDES, HARTFORD, and SASSACUS," by Xanthus Smith, and works by Miss Ida Waugh, Sonntag, N. H. Trotter, E. Moran, T. Moran, and others. All on exhibition for one week, with catalogues, previous to sale. 4 25 8t

WANTED — SUMMER BOARDING FOR A gentleman and wife, with invalid sister, and servant, where but few other boarders are taken. The place must be well shaded, convenient to railroad or steamboat station, not more than ten miles from the city. One airy, comfortable room on the first floor is indispensable. Address, with particulars, M. H. P., No. 416 S. BROAD Street. 4 21 ftu3w

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Paris Clocks

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Oil Paintings,

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All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on former prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

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The above goods range from 20 cents per yard up, and are beautiful.

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Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth2mrp

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Silk Grenadines.
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PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

From American Exchange and Review April, 1871.

The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company is especially noteworthy in respect to the business of 1870. In the revulsion of last year this company not only maintained the position it had previously gained, but it developed a strength and a capacity to accumulate, by which it takes higher rank in the future. The Phœnix is richer and better for the results of 1870. As we write, its income is at the rate of three millions per annum. Last year, after returning more than a million to policy holders for claims, dividends, and surrendered policies, it added more than a million to its assets, and in the details of the latter we notice an addition during the year of over half a million to the mortgage investments. To illustrate the growth of 1870, we place side by side some of the aggregates of 1869 and 1870, viz :—

	Year Ending Dec. 31, 1869.	Year Ending Dec. 31, 1870.
Income	$2,431,562	$2,827,638
Assets	4,998,313	6,090,562
Net surplus	1,469,180	1,761,147
Policies in force	21,437	24,576
Amount insured	51,096,765	53,617,647
New policies	8,625	9,065

Conditions being equal, the greater the business progress of a life office the greater its prosperity. There is nothing succeeds like success; for in a successful business there is a wealth which cannot be figured up in the accounts. The foregoing columns reveal not only the gain of advancing business, but a greater gain in financial soundness, and show that the liberal conditions under which the Phœnix administers life insurance can be claimed as the true elements of the practice of it.

We have noticed, on the part of this office, a recognition of the duty incumbent upon the insurer to free the insured from as many contingencies as practicable—to make the policy a validity under the changing circumstances of life. This commends the office to intelligent applicants for insurance, for the feeling is growing with the public that there is a necessity that the policy be trustworthy as well as that the company be sound.

The statement that a human being dies at each second of time condenses the death-roll of humanity. As the dark tide sweeps on over our own country each day brings its new mourners. To some of these life insurance gives its aid and hope. We have not as yet the exact figures, but the facts as they are gleaned show that each hour of every passing day life insurance comes to fulfil its mission to one bereft family of the land. The full statistics will reveal a still greater proportion. Before the power of such a ministration all cavils, doubts, and aspersions sink to less than nothingness. The benefitted are coming like a gathering host; their influence will largely make the life insurance of the future. In the work of the present the Phœnix does its part well—so well, that in the larger service of the future we anticipate for it a greater proportionate share.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"'Twixt Axe and Crown" at the Walnut.

'Twixt Axe and Crown is the rather ponderous and awkward title of Mr. Tom Taylor's latest and most ambitious dramatic effort, which was produced at the Walnut last evening with much success, Miss Ella Burns, a young aspirant for dramatic honors, being the representative of the heroine "Elizabeth," daughter of Henry VIII. and afterwards Queen of England. Mr. Taylor, we believe, acknowledges that the idea of some of the incidents and some of the characters of his play were suggested by a novel of Madame Birch-Pfeiffer, but he also claims that there is a large amount of entirely original matter in it, while the language and the dramatic effects are entirely his own. The subject of the play is based upon the religious and political intrigues against "Elizabeth" during the reign of her sister "Queen Mary," and these are complicated by certain love passages between "Elizabeth" and "Edward Courtney," Earl of Devonshire, who, having refused the hand of "Queen Mary," is the object of her jealous hatred, this passion of the Queen being skilfully worked upon by "Bishop Gardiner" and the Spanish Ambassador "Renard" for the accomplishment of their own ends, which are the marriage of "Queen Mary" with "Philip II," of Spain, the ultimate annexation of England to the Spanish crown, and the downfall of Protestantism. Every reader of history knows that "Elizabeth" during the lifetime of her sister suffered many persecutions on account of the political as well as the religious jealousy of her sister. She was imprisoned, and even when nominally at liberty she was kept under close surveillance, and more than once her life was in actual danger. The drama, as is proper, takes a romantic view of the historical facts and presents them in a picturesque shape, the imagination of the author supplying the details necessary to an interesting if not strictly accurate presentation of the events of an important period of English history. Mr. Taylor has brought his best abilities to bear in the production of this play, the subject is firmly outlined, the dramatic situations are most effective, and the characters are skilfully contrasted. "Elizabeth's" sturdy loyalty in the midst of her persecutions, with which, however, there was not wanting a large amount of craft, or rather foresight, is a striking feature of the character as outlined by Mr. Taylor, and for an experienced and skilful actress with the proper physical endowments the part is one that offers many opportunities for the exhibition of the best talents. Miss Ella Burns, who sustained the *role* of "Elizabeth" last evening, achieved a flattering success, and for a novice her performance was most creditable. Miss Burns has undoubted talents, which, if she assiduously cultivates and does not aim too high at first, will doubtless enable her to obtain a creditable position on the stage; but she has not the physical powers nor the facial expression necessary for the proper delineation of tragical emotions. Last evening she appeared to be entirely self-possessed, and trod the stage with but little of the embarrassment of a novice. Her acting indicated careful training, but, while often expressive, it was highly artificial, and was frequently stilted to an unpleasant degree. We expect, of course, that much of this will wear off with experience, and comedy, for which Miss Burns is apparently much better adapted than tragedy, will, if she essays it, enable her to cultivate an easy, natural style and to correct her most pronounced faults. Miss Burns displayed so much ability last evening that she is entitled to a candid criticism; and while a novice is, of course, not be judged by the same standard as an experienced artist, we are paying the *debutante* a higher compliment by pointing out her defects than we would have done by weak praise.

The character of "Queen Mary" in the play is a fine one from a dramatic point of view. Her religious bigotry and her passionately jealous but truly affectionate disposition, the weaknesses of which made her the ready tool of the priestly counsellors by whom she was surrounded, are well represented, and the character is even a more admirable artistic study than that of "Elizabeth." Miss Annie Graham played this part with an excellent appreciation of its requirements, and her acting was in some of the best scenes exceedingly forcible. Mr. Walcot gave a dashing and picturesque personation of "Edward Courtney," and Mr. Morrison a somewhat artificial but not inartistic one of "Bishop Gardiner." The hideous costume worn by him, however, was an insult to the intelligence no less than to the æsthetic tastes of the audience.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *St. Marc* will be given this evening.

To-morrow evening the performance will be for the benefit of Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr. The benefit of Mr. Walter Lennox is announced for Thursday, and that of Mr. Torchiana, the box book-keeper, on Saturday.

On Monday next the new American comedy of *Saratoga* will be produced, and Mr. Davenport will visit New York to play "Sir Giles Overreach" at Niblo's Garden.

AT THE ARCH Mr. S. K. Murdoch will have a complimentary benefit this evening, when he will personate "Claude Melnotte" in *The Lady of Lyons*. Miss Lizzie Pierson will appear as "Pauline." The performance will conclude with Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue*.

To-morrow Mr. W. H. Wallis will have a benefit, and on Thursday Messrs. Holmes and Trefts, the box book-keeper and doorkeeper, will present their claims to the regards of the public.

On Saturday Mr. Adam Everly will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit, when he will appear in two favorite parts.

AT THE WALNUT Tom Taylor's drama of *'Twixt Axe and Crown* will be repeated this evening, with Miss Ella Burns as the "Princess Elizabeth."

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Lewis Baker will this evening personate "Wilkins Micawber."

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the beautiful diorama of "Ireland in Shade and Sunshine" will be exhibited this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN, in addition to a number of other attractions, Miss Kate Fisher will this evening appear as "Mazeppa."

AT THE ALHAMBRA, Seventh street, below Arch, a variety programme will be presented this evening.

A GRAND BAZAAR in aid of St. Mary's Hospital is now being held at Concert Hall.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT will be given to-morrow evening at Morton Hall, West Philadelphia, when an attractive programme will be presented. Signor Ettore Barili Mr. H. G. Thunder, and Mr. Zimmerman will assist. Tickets can be procured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

CITY NOTICES.

TO THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC.—Remember that this is positively the last week in Philadelphia of the genuine and original Milton Gold Jewelry Company, No. 1022 Chesnut street.

Remember that after Saturday next, April 29, the opportunity for obtaining beautiful sets of original and genuine Milton Gold Jewelry for one dollar will cease.

Remember that the genuine and original Milton Gold Jewelry Company, of No. 1022 Chesnut street, have no connection with any other establishment in Philadelphia.

Remember that we shall every day this week open new invoices of our popular goods.

Remember that we have on view and for sale the richest and most magnificent assortment of jewelry ever displayed in the United States.

Remember that any article in this wonderful collection can be purchased for one dollar.

Remember that the richest and most refined people in the world wear the genuine and original Milton Gold Jewelry, sold in this city only at No. 1022 Chesnut street, in preference to all other jewelry manufactured.

Remember that we positively close in Philadelphia on Saturday next. Salesroom open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MARRIED.

KAUFFMANN—HORN.—February 19, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. FREDERICK W. KAUFFMAN and Miss ELIZA A., youngest daughter of Lewis Horn, both of Manayunk.

SAWTELLE—GIDDINGS.—In this city, April 20, at the Broad street Baptist Church, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, D.D., Mr. ALFRED SAWTELLE, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss EMMA A., daughter of the late Rev. William M. Giddings, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—On the 22d instant, HENRY MARTYN BARTLETT, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Philo Lodge, No. 444, A. Y. M., Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. of O. F., Hand in Hand Council, No. 14, O. U. A. M., United Degree Council, No. 2, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1619 S. Tenth street, on Thursday afternoon, April 27, at 2 o'clock. Services at Calvary Baptist Church. Interment at Union Cemetery.

BURROUGHS.—On Tuesday morning, the 25th instant, JOHN BURROUGHS.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

FOSTER.—On Saturday afternoon, the 22d instant, ELIZABETH B., wife of Joseph H. Foster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1317 Arch street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock. **

KNECHT.—On the morning of the 23d instant, after a severe and protracted illness, CHARLES KNECHT, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 705 Pine street, on Thursday, 27th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MARSHALL.—On the morning of the 23d instant, BENJAMIN MARSHALL, in his 62d year.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1116 Spruce street, on Fifth-day morning, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. ***

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No. 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

This Company have placed on sale at the new Union Ticket Office, S. E. corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, under the Continental Hotel, a full line of THROUGH TICKETS to all principal points in Central and Western Pennsylvania Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, the West and Northwest, and offer a choice of routes which, for beauty and variety of scenery, are unsurpassed.

Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM HOTELS OR RESIDENCES by the Union Transfer Company.

For particulars, Guides, Circulars, etc., apply at the ticket office, S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Ask for tickets via Philadelphia and Reading RR.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
G. A. NICOLLS, Gen'l Superintendent. 4 25 6t

☞ THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26th, in the West Arch Street Church, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., will preside, and Rev. Dr. Willits, Rev. S. W. Dana, and others, will address the meeting. No collection will be taken. 4 25 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will take place at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

4 25 3t CHAS. S. TEAL, Secretary.

☞ KARTHAUS COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY, No. 10 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The interest on the bonds of the Karthaus Coal and Lumber Company will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 10 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 1, 1871, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

JAMES BRADNER,
4 20 25 27 29 Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ BANK OF AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of America will be held on MONDAY, May 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at which time an election will be held for a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

CHARLES H. PRICE,
4 24 6t Cashier.

☞ KARTHAUS COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY, No. 10 WALNUT Street.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the KARTHAUS COAL AND LUMBER CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, to elect Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other purposes. 4 25 tu3t

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1871.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, THOMAS POTTER, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank.

G. ALBERT LEWIS,
4 25 6t Cashier.

FURNITURE,
At Your Own Prices.
GOULD & CO,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts,

Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 4 19 6t5p

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
GAS FIXTURES.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

MATTINGS.
FRESH
IMPORTATION,
MADE FROM NEW GRASS.
THE BEST
In the Country,
ALSO,
Low Priced Mattings.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
4 25 tuth 6t PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,
No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

[TRADE-MARK.] [TRADE-MARK.]

RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

Importers of { CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S MERINO GOODS, BRETTLE'S ENGLISH HOSIERY,

And best makes of

FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY GOODS.
8 28 tuth 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

5 PER CENT.
New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

BANKERS

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Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 23 mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

NEW U. S. LOAN.
GOLD AND 5-20s
Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
Financial Agents United States,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
3 25 stuth 1m

NEW
Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will be given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

REGISTERED MORTGAGE LOAN OF THE UNITED COMPANIES OF NEW JERSEY,

(Camden and Amboy, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company.)

We offer these most desirable Bonds, in descriptions of $1000, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to [4 20 thstu1m

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

R. J. DOBBINS,
BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 and 6 LEDGER BUILDING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—

No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.

No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 20 feet deep to Carlisle street.

No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.

No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 65 feet above Vine, 73 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.

Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 95 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.

No. 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.

No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 3tt No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.
"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN—DESIRable Summer Residence on Old Township Line road, near Chelten avenue, convenient to Germantown Depot, near the Wissahickon: 3 acres, stone house, 14 rooms, frame stable and carriage-house, spring-house, good spring of water, fruit, one of the coolest situations in Germantown; fine drive to the city. Will be sold furnished if desired. Apply on the premises or to JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO., No. 122 S. FRONT Street. 4 24 3t

FOR SALE—LOTS, WEST SIDE OF BROAD Street, above Thompson, 200 feet deep to Carlisle street, with advances to build.

R. J. DOBBINS,
4 21 6t Ledger Building.

TO RENT.

CHESNUT STREET STORE

TO RENT,

No. 322,

APPLY ON THE PREMISES. 4 22 tf

FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

SCHOOL LANE COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—Mansion House, furnished, will be let for the summer months; 16 rooms, besides 2 bath-rooms; ice house, grapery, green house, stables, kitchen garden, and 9 acres of land. All in complete order, 10 minutes of two railway stations.

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 N. FIFTH Street,
4 24 9t* Philadelphia.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A SERMON

Delivered by the Rev. H. G. Batterson, D.D., at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, on Sunday Evening, April 23, 1871.

"*When He departed He took out two pence and gave them to the host, and said unto him, 'Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again I will repay thee.'*"—*Luke* x, 35.

The mystical interpretation of the parable of the Good Samaritan is, I doubt not, known to most of you; yet it may be useful to state it briefly, while I take occasion from it to say a few words on the subject it suggests—the ministration of the Word and sacraments of Christ as a remedy against sin.

The Good Samaritan is a representative of our Lord Jesus Christ. The traveller is man himself, who early left his home, Jerusalem, the Holy City, the paradisal vision of peace, and went down to Jericho, the city of the world. When once the gates of Eden were closed upon him, his course was ever and continually *downward*. His way lay through a vast and ever-widening moral wilderness, in which he fell among thieves, the evil crew of Satan, a robber and a murderer from the beginning. They stripped him of his raiment—the decent clothing of his original righteousness—they covered him with the wounds and bruises of sin, nor left him until (half-dead as he was in his trespasses) they thought his destruction and death were certain.

In this condition, man could do nothing for his own recovery. His case, as to any help in himself, was desperate; but with God all things are possible. In His good time a means of recovery was provided. The dispensation of the law, the exhortations of the prophets, did not reach the case. The law was weak; its priest passed by on the other side.

The prophets came nearer to man, as did the Levite, for they tried to bring home the law to the consciences of the people, and appealed to them by the love and terrors of God. "If there had been a law given, which could have given life, verily righteousness should have been by the law." But the law was weak and powerless to this end, and man could only wait for the fulness of time, in hope of more effectual aid.

At length the blessed Son of God undertook His weary journey and came to man, as he lay all wounded and helpless. He came full of compassion, and (that He might more fully sympathize with the weakness and wants of humanity) He laid aside His own glory, and came to man as a man, binding up his spiritual wounds, into which He poured wine (the blood of His passion) and oil—the anointing of His Holy Spirit. The wine may also indicate the smarting which correction of sin produces, while the oil is the comfortable assurance of forgiveness. Man is then raised from the ground through the exaltation of his nature by the incarnation of Christ. He is brought to the inn, which is the refuge and shelter of us all; the Church of the *New* Covenant; and there he is cared for with the most loving solicitude. But inasmuch as Christ could not always remain in the flesh with man, and as it became expedient for man that he should go away, yet He would not leave Him alone and friendless.

The Lord commits him to the care of the host—the ministry of His Church—in whose hands he places, like two pieces of money, His word and His sacraments. A sufficient provision for man's edification and support until he can enter upon the last stage of his heavenward journey.

The parting command of the Saviour to His apostles and their successors concerning the wounded man is, "Take care of him;" or, as He said to St. Peter, "Feed my lambs"—"Feed my sheep;" and there is a promise, "Whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again I will repay thee." "If besides the due ministration of my word and sacraments, which I have committed to you, ye shall bestow, out of self-denying love and sympathy, kind, healing words, gentle and lowly deeds, charitable thoughts, a pure intention, these things (even to a cup of cold water) I will not overlook ye shall in no wise lose your reward.

It is to the ministration of the sacraments of Christ—those two priceless pieces of money which He has given to His church that I would now draw your thoughts.

Let us consider this ministration as it is a remedy for sin; a remedy against the poison of sin past; a remedy tending to its gradual and complete removal from our whole system.

First. Consider the ministration of the Word of God in the Church. How fully and systematically is that word read in the daily course of the lessons, and in the weekly course of epistle and gospel! How are we, hour by hour, taught to take into our mouths, as part of daily heavenly food, the rich and exhaustless language of the Psalms of David! How is the liturgy of the Church, her matins and even-song, her various offices for special times and occasions, steeped, as it were, in the words of Scripture! And then to all this patient setting forth of the Word is added the illustration of the same, and its enforcement by continuous and faithful preaching.

In the face of such a constant proclaiming of the revealed will of God, such an orderly setting forth of the history of man, such an increasing testimony to the misery which sin has brought into the world, there ought surely to be no churchman of ordinary spiritual apprehension and ordinary opportunities of grace, who is not convinced of sin, persuaded of its opposition to the will of God, its ruinous effects on the human race, and its exceeding sinfulness in that it needed no less an atonement than the shedding of the innocent blood of Jesus Christ, the beloved Son of God.

When we see how sin cast the disobedient angels out of heaven, and our disobedient first parents out of Paradise; how it marred every effort under the law and the prophets for the bettering of man's fallen estate; how, even after the incarnation of the Son of God it entered into the Church which He founded, and introduced schisms and heresies; and is even now, day by day, rending into ever smaller shreds the seamless robe, when we see it in the unspeakable horrors of war, and the throes and upheavings and convulsions of professedly Christian nations, in the wrong and cruelty of man to man, and in the disquiet of the sinner's breast through his sin, the words so constantly read and preached to us from Scriptures touching sin, are brought home to us, and evermore proved before our eyes and in our hearts.

Surely nothing more should be wanted to awaken in us that amazement at the dread consequences of sin, and that sharp fear of its punishment in ourselves, which is the first step in the case of most men toward recovery from it.

After a while the further knowledge of the Word will begin to excite in us a worthy horror of sin as a malignant, defiant opposition to the will of God and the terrible cause of the humiliation, the agony, and the death of Christ. Then follows the kindling of love towards the Redeemer, through whom the restoration of man is effected, and a fountain opened for sin and for all uncleanness. The more we contemplate the mighty work which was necessary to undo the consequences of sin in the world, the more must we be filled with that love of our Divine Master which issues at length in a complete detestation of sin, in a saving repentance, in the most watchful heed against future assaults of the evil within and without us.

The love exhibited in the atonement provokes our love in return; and when that love is perfected in us the bitterness of sin and the fears of its reward must be cast out forever.

But the remedy for sin is neither intellectual alone, through understanding of Holy Scripture, nor selfish alone, through fear of the punishment of sin, or even through desire for the blessedness of heaven; nor is it emotional alone, through a zealous love of Him who so loved us; but it must come of grace infused into the heart and soul, a gift direct from God. It is a participation vouchsafed us in the divinity of Him whose members we were made in baptism. It is the taking of our human nature into God; the extension to us of the incarnation of Christ. Began in baptism, it is increased to us in confirmation, and in all the ordinary appointed means of grace offered through the Church, and specially strengthened in *worthy* communion—the feast upon the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ.

Without these divinely instituted means of grace, there could be no true conviction of sin; no repentance, no amendment, no love for Him who redeemed us by His mighty passion and death.

Thus the sacrament of baptism is our new birth in Christ, the beginning of our spiritual life, the enlightenment of our moral understanding.

Through its virtue we first conceive a filial love for Him who has thus begotten us anew in Christ, that we should be sons with Him and joint heirs in His everlasting kingdom. Through its light we discern the boundaries of good and evil; nor can we choose evil, after we have received baptism, without knowing what we are doing and wilfully abandoning the vantage-ground of truth and purity on which we had been placed. And even with regard to sins after baptism, the power of the sacrament is not limited; it reaches forward as well as backward, and all the penitence of our after-life is but a striving to recover the lost innocence which the waters of the holy flood of baptism bestowed upon us.

Baptism, therefore, is the prime sacrament of the Christian life; the sacrament most necessary to salvation; the first remedy, the chief remedy against sin, original and actual alike.

Then what a mighty means for the withstanding of sin is the sacramental rite of confirmation! The seven-fold gifts of the Spirit are poured out upon the worthy recipient, and at the most critical period of their days they receive large increase of strength wherewith to fight the battle of life. Would that it were more common to bestow this gift before the special dangers of life come in like a flood upon the young soul, rather than when those dangers are already come!

Then there is the feast of love and thankfulness, the Holy Eucharist. This is a wondrous remedy against sin, if we seek to be in deed and in truth worthy partakers in it and of it.

For, in order to a worthy partaking, there must be a very sincere repentance, an actual forsaking of wilful sin, a sincere love for God and man. While the result of a worthy partaking is such a measure of spiritual strength and refreshment, such a drawing closer of the bonds of our union with Christ as makes us strong to resist the assaults and temptations of the Devil, and to bear the burden of that spiritual watchfulness and bodily self-denial essential to any real and true progress in a godly life. It is the nearest approach to heaven which mortal flesh can make.

In the language of our own bishops, it is indeed a "heavenly place."

"In the bread and wine of that holy communion, faith discerns the body and blood of our Saviour Christ; and to those who worthily receive that sacrament, how inestimable its benefits! * * * * It is unlike any other festival on earth. The host, whose table we surround as guests, is there set forth, evidently crucified before us; and though we do carnally and visibly press with our teeth the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, yet if we be void of a lively faith, we only eat and drink damnation to ourselves.

"But though this table is laden with symbols of death; though we are to eat and drink memorials of death—the most fearful death that ever took place on earth, yet it is a most joyful feast, and we partake of it with a solemn gladness, and with a calm yet rejoicing soul. Our eyes, indeed, may overrun with tears, as we remember how deeply, how frequently, and how vilely we have sinned against the Blessed Saviour, our hearts, indeed, may throb with momentary anguish, as we call to mind the intense sufferings of the dying Jesus; but the pervading tone of the mind is that of holy joy, springing from peace with God, through the blood of the Cross. For that feast assures that "a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice oblation and satisfaction has been made" for our sins; that the Atonement has been accepted of God; that that death has purchased for us eternal life; that blood secured our pardon; those merits have become to us a robe of righteousness; and thus clad in the garment of our Elder Brother, thus washed in the blood of Calvary, thus reconciled to God, and united to Christ by a living and soul-purifying faith we approach with gladness, and gain there new assurance of mercy, new strength for duties, new supplies of peace, and a deeper fulness of joy in the Holy Ghost. At the communion we get nearer to the heart of Jesus than at any other time. Like St. John, we then seem to lean upon His bosom, and feel beneath our head the *pulse-beat of His love*, as He breathes over us the Spirit of holiness and peace."

These are not my own words; they are the words of our own bishop, and were they not an endorsement of every word I have taught on the subject I should not quote them here.

The services of our Church are filled with blessings, with good things, to be used as need requires. And these good things are common and free. They are not only fitted for all the wants of life, they are free to be used by everybody when those wants come. There is something for every man and for every condition in which any man may be placed. There are words of comfort for the distressed. There is instruction for the ignorant. There are thanksgivings for the rejoicing. There are confessions and forgiveness for the penitent. For the sorrowing there is hope. Can we ask that more be said to bring out the Samaritan ideal in the practical working of the Church? The Church of God that is, is meant to be, and is, a home and rest. A man is to feel as if he were in a Father's house, where he may enjoy all the house contains.

How many churchmen understand this and act upon it? How many of us use the goods freely given us? We are too modest or too thoughtless—certainly very few of us get half the good that we might out of the Church.

Consider the prayers and thanksgivings concerning sickness, travail, and distress. The Church prays in general for "all in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity." But she offers special petitions for individual cases. The humblest member of any parish may ask the prayers of all his brethren in the house of God in any suffering or distress. The humblest soul may ask all to join with it in thanksgiving for any good that God has sent. The Church will take his special petition or his special thanksgiving and put it up as her common offering to God.

In this, especially, the family character of the Catholic Church comes out of the closeness of the unity wherein, "if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." She makes common cause with all her children. The loneliest sufferer is not alone. The most single-handed toiler does not toil single-handed. She seeks to bind all in loving bonds and knit together all her membess in a common life, with common interests, hopes, and aims.

In thus setting before you, my brethren, the ministration of the word and the sacraments of Christ in the Church as a remedy against sin, we would neither boast ourselves too highly, nor would we undervalue those who do not possess the same high privileges. We feel that the very greatness of our spiritual gifts is an abundant reason for our own exceeding care that we do not, amid such almost limitless means of grace, prove fruitless and unprofitable.

It will be grievous indeed to see those who had far less advantages than ours outstripping us in the heavenly race. Very terrible will be our condemnation if, in spite of all our helps and blessings, we come short of the prize of our everlasting race. Churchmen, above all who profess and call themselves Christians, ought to fear and tremble the most in working out their salvation; and while at the present day we are tempted to bewail the many hindrances which lie in the way, obstructing the free energies of the Church, let us remember to our shame that few of us live up to and use the privileges and opportunities we already possess. We have not yet proved so faithful in few things as to entitle us to claim the use of many things.

We are not so catholic in our lives as the Church to which we belong is catholic in her teaching, in spite of all her chains and fetters.

Let us use what gifts we have, and God will surely bestow upon us His larger blessings. Let us pray not only with our lips, but let it be the living prayer of our daily walk and conversation, that we may first daly appreciate the means of grace already offered us, that that which is good among us may be strengthened by use; and then, when we have shown ourselves capable of higher and better things, that which is wanting to us may, in the tender pity of the great Head of the Church, be vouchsafed to us.

Let us ask ourselves "What is the work of the Church in the world?" Is it to gather a few respectable men and women in the church once in a week to hear the sermon?

Is it merely to be a useful institution in providing for the wants of the poor? Ah, no! It is to grapple with the deadly power of sin, to close with the devil in his own palace, to drive him from his dwelling-place, the human heart.

Is the Church in America really doing this work? Is it exercising any real power in this awful contest? We have well-filled churches, but what proportion of the many hearers are really doers of the Word? Do we not hear the mournful plaint every day of the low state of morals all through the land? What power has the Church of God to-day among the masses? Is not the state of morals of a large proportion of this great city something saddening and terrible to contemplate? Three or four hundred thousand people in this city to-day who have not said one prayer or hymned one word of praise to God. What is the Church doing for such as these? What is the result of the work of the Church during the first century of her existence on this continent? We found the savage stranger lying in his degradation, and, passing by on the other side, we have allowed the pillage, rapine, and murder of a so-called Christian government to scatter their bleaching bones on every hillside in the land!

We call ourselves a Christian nation, and yet we are a nation of unbaptized, non-communicating, skeptical, unbelieving believers.

And yet we fold our hands with self-complacency, thanking God that we are not as other men; boasting of our freedom of speech, we shut our eyes to the fact that it has become freedom of slander! Our brethren on every side, sick and wounded, weary and helpless, cry to us for succor, and we "pass by on the other side."

O God of pity, help us! Visit in mercy this vine which Thou hast planted! Raise up, we pray Thee, Thy power, and come among us! By Thy bountiful grace and mercy help and deliver us! Cast us not away for our sins, O Lord! but give us repentance and forgiveness through the blood of Jesus Christ our Lord.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,

2 6 3m Secretary.

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PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-second Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Allen's lane, Mount Airy, Twenty-second ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL

4 14 Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS, Fayette Street, near Charles, BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—

Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.

The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office. HENRY C. HODGES,

4 5 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for excavating a channel in the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond, Va.

Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 1, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall with one double and one single iron gate, around the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
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City of Brussels, Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
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City of Antwerp, Wednesday, May 3, at 2 P. M.

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The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 29, at 8 A. M.

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Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at public auction at the UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-described property, seized at the *Port of Philadelphia, Pa.*, for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:—

June 23, 1870, from Brig Lophemia, from Zaza, 1 lot cigars.

September 16, 1870, from Brig Thusnelde, from Liverpool, 1 keg rum, 1 dem. whisky.

September 21, 1870, from Schooner Wilhelmina, from Liverpool, 17 pieces old iron.

September 21, 1870, from Ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool, 1 hamper iron stoneware, 3½ doz. brown stout.

October 18, 1870, from Bark Abbie N. Franklin, from Leghorn, 10 boxes soap, 1 box salad oil, 1 marble slab.

October 28, 1870, from Canal Line, from New York, 1 cask brandy.

February 27, 1871, from Brig John Chrystal, from Cardenas, 1 bbl. molasses, 2 bags sugar.

March 7, 1871, from Brig George E. Dale, from Cardenas, 1 bbl. molasses, 1 dem. rum.

March 9, 1871, from Brig Heloise, from Pernambuco, 1 bbl. sugar.

March 4, 1871, from Schooner C. A. Farnsworth, from Jamaica, 1 bag coffee, 1 bbl. sugar, 1 bbl. rum, 1 keg rum.

March 11, 1871, from Schooner Mary E. Smith, from Trinidad de Cuba, 1 bbl. sugar and ½ bbl. molasses.

Any person claiming said property is required to appear and file with the Collector of Customs of Philadelphia his claims to the same within 20 days from date of first publication of this notice.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
JAMES A FREEMAN,
4 13 25 Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 16

COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 237 S. THIRD Street,
2 22 cod3 Opposite Girard Bank.

SAXON GREEN.

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers
3 9tf No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money).....	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax).....	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan.....	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan.....	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock).....	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)..	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock).....	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties..	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
Real Estate.....	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company.....	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value.....	3,912 00
Cash.....	142,911 73
	$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397 89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870.....$128,851 78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Evarman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870..... 600,388 00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAR. M. PREVOST. CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL.....	$500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871	$3,050,536
Receipts of Premiums, '70.....$2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050	
	$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870.....	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property.....	$334,250
United States Government Loans.....	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans.....	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans.....	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds.....	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans.....	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks.....	62,486
Cash in Bank.....	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security.....	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled.....	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission.....	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company.....	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL.....	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.	2,687,452 35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $972,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc, etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

April 9, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way.....	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n.	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation.....	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation..	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading.....	8·00 a. m.
To Pottsville.....	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation.....	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation..	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n.....	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation.....	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville.....	12·35 a. m.
From Reading.....	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Ohio, Indiana, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 8·45, 11·05 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 9·50, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 3·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 6·45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·20, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 9·30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a. m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5·05, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·48, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a. m., 1·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 4·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P.M.

Abington at 2·55, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

9·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 6 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horneytown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870, The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express.....	12·11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation.....	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train.....	8·00 a. m.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express.....	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line.....	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express.....	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.....	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express.....	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train.....	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express.....	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail.....	7·00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation.....	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train.....	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express.....	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express.....	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express.....	6·45 P. M.
Pacific Express.....	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express.....	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, April 24, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia.....	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie.....	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia.....	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie.....	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia.....	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven..	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie.....	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia..	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie.....	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	8·35 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia.	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven.....	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia..	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport.....	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury.....	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia..	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wic

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

Its Celebration Last Evening.

This time-honored Patron Saint of England was appropriately recognized yesterday by our citizens of English birth. The St. George's Society of this city gave its 99th anniversary dinner at the Continental Hotel last evening. The charities of this association are large, and are distributed in a quiet and unostentatious manner among Englishmen and their families in distress. Over seventeen hundred dollars was distributed in cash, and the number of persons relieved in various ways was five hundred and thirty during the last quarter alone. The banquet last evening was a striking exhibition of that flow of mirth, song, and sentiment so characteristic of the English.

James Allen, Esq., the worthy and veteran President of the society, conducted the exercises with judgment and dignity.

The three first toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm:—

"The Day we Celebrate—Dear to all Englishmen. The birth-day of Nelson, the hero of the sea, and Shakespeare, the poet of the world."

"England—The land of our nativity. Still grand and glorious in the vanguard of civilization."

"The United States of America—The land of our adoption. The home of the free. Marvelous in growth, wonderful in resources. May virtue and moral grandeur beat time to her progress."

John Lucas, Esq., spoke admirably in response to "England," and Messrs. Hunneker, Barker, Redgrave, and Miller sang appropriate songs. These gentlemen also sang capital selections at other periods during the evening. The two next toasts—

"Queen Victoria—The peace of her reign, and purity of her court, mirror forth the lofty virtues of her character."

"The President of the United States—May his triumphs in peace equal his success in war"—

produced rounds of cheers, and were eloquently and feelingly responded to by George Crump, Esq., the British Vice-Consul, and Mr. Littleton of the Philadelphia bar. These gentlemen made capital speeches, and were most enthusiastically cheered. Mayor Fox made one of his happiest speeches in response to

"The Keystone State and City of Brotherly Love—May strong bonds of affection bind City to State, and State to people, as they march on to future greatness."

General Patterson, the veteran on festive occasions, most eloquently answered for

"The Armies and Navies of Great Britain and the United States—May the ties of blood and a common language bind them together in bonds of peace, while their united power would be a terror to oppression and wrong the world over."

Mr. Smith, of the Philadelphia Library, and Mr. Fairthorne, the President of the Albion Society, responded feelingly to

"Our Colaborers, the Welsh, St. Andrew's, Hibernia, Albion, and other kindred Societies—Ever ready with a helping hand when the voice of sorrow and distress reaches them."

M. J. Mitcheson, Esq., was especially happy in his speech in behalf of

"The Joint High Commission—Blessed are the peacemakers."

William Waterall, Esq., one of the very active members of the society, made a feeling response on behalf of

"Woman—Heaven's last, best gift. Our ever new delight. Her influence reaches beoond the confines of time."

And thus "the feast of reason and flow of soul" sped on, bursting with humor, sparkling with wit, and occasionally swelling with some of the finer sentiments of benevolence and sympathy which adorn mankind. At a late hour the meeting adjourned, and so ended one of those most attractive entertainments so frequently enjoyed in this city.

OLD TRINITY.

A Short Sketch of the P. E. Trinity Church—The Semi-Centennial Anniversary Celebration.

To-day the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, on Catharine street, above Second, will have been in existence fifty years. On the 25th day of April, 1821, the corner stone of the present church was laid. In the meantime, while the church was building, those who had assembled together for the purpose of forming an Episcopal church in that section of the city met at the old Commissioners' Hall, in Second street, now the police station, and after worshipping there for a short time they removed to the old Ebenezer, in Second street, between Catharine and Queen, east side. At the end of about one year from the time the corner-stone was laid they took possession of the present Trinity Church, where they have remained ever since.

This church began its existence with the earliest importance of that populous district. Among the original corporators were several of the most prominent of those sea captains whose energy and ability made the commerce of Philadelphia so important fifty years ago, and whose names are familiar memories to our older citizens. The parish early assumed considerable importance. Its first rector, Rev. Manning B. Roche, was one of the most popular preachers of the day; but his connection with the church ceased upon his adopting the tenets of Swedenborg. He was succeeded by the late Bishop of North Carolina, Bishop Ives, and he by the venerable Dr. Mead, new of Connecticut. The Rev. John Coleman, once perhaps the most popular Episcopal minister in the city, was rector for some twenty-five years, and achieved a remarkable success in the parish. He was followed by the late talented Thomas M. Martin. Later Rev. D. Washburn and Rev. John W. Brown, the former now in Schuylkill county, and the latter in Detroit, Mich., served the church with no small success.

The semi-centennial celebration will take place to-day. This morning the regular church service and communion were held, at which there were gathered many of those who, in earlier days, were members of the church. This evening will be devoted to a parish reunion, at which a sketch of its very interesting history will be read by the present rector, Rev. Mr. Bush; addresses delivered by clergy and laity who have been identified with its history; and the music of some of our most talented performers, in the handsomely decorated church, will unite, we trust, in making the evening one of unmingled pleasure to the many friends of Trinity, both old and young.

An Armistice in the Horrible Oyster War.—As will be seen by the following letter the Governor of New Jersey has enjoined non-interference with Pennsylvanians in regard to the oyster fisheries until the dispute is legally settled:—

State of New Jersey, Executive Devartment, Trenton, April 22, 1871.—Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney-General, Philadelphia—Sir:—I have received the following despatch from Governor Randolph, and immediately repeated it, substantially, to Mr. Howell, by telegraph:—

"You will promptly request Mr. Daniel L. Howell and others acting under the authority of this State with regard to the fisheries, that I strongly advise and desire non-interference with citizens of Pennsylvania using our waters pending the opinion of our legal authorities, to be promptly had."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL C. BROWN, Private Secretary.

A Fraud.—Lieutenant Pritchard, of the Eleventh Police district, yesterday received notice that a man named Peter McCann was going the rounds collecting money for the purpose, as he stated, of burying his dead child. He made a great display of sanctimoniousness, and worked much on the feelings of the people by a very dramatic and pathetic exhibition of grief. Officer Price was detailed to look after this unctuous customer, and yesterday afternoon he ran abreast of him at Second and Norris streets. He was arrested, and in his pocket was found a book containing entries to the amount of about $2·50. The prisoner resides on York street, west of Richmond. Alderman Heins held McCann for a further hearing.

Valise Found.—A valise, found at the corner of Twenty-second and Spring Garden streets last evening, was found to contain a number of articles of clothing and a carpenter's rule. The goods are at the police station-house, Twenty-second and Brown streets, awaiting a claimant.

A SHARP TUSSLE.

A New Jersey Burglar Makes a Desperate Effort to Escape—He is Shot at and Pounded—What he has Been Doing.

It is rarely that New Jersey produces a great rascal, but when she does bend herself to this work the result is usually a very remarkable one. James Neil is a native of her soil, and for daring rascality does not bow to any of his predecessors. His father, a gentleman of respectability, resides in Trenton, where his son has succeeded by a series of bold and adroit crimes in throwing the denizens of that city into a frenzy of alarm, and of having heaped upon his head the anathemas of men with well-filled coffers. He has been arrested in that city often, but, as he recently admitted, "all Trenton was not strong enough to hold him,"—a declaration which seems to have been verified by the immunity from cells and shackles which he has hitherto enjoyed. But now to a particular event, or series of events, of recent occurrence:—

On the 14th of April, under cover of darkness, he entered the jewelry store of W. O. Talcot, in Lambertville, New Jersey, and thoroughly divested the safe, the cases, and the shelves of all that was valuable, carrying off silver spoons, knives, and every variety of silver service, and a few diamonds in clusters and in single settings, securing in all a quantity valued at $1500. A week ago last Friday night Detective Officer George L. Dean, a plucky official who has seen seventeen years service in the detective business, caught Neil and his pal; but as they were drawing near Trenton the fellows broke away from him, leaped a high fence, and were gone.

Dean would have followed, but he sagely concluded that his portly legs would stand little chance of success with the lithe fugitives. A few days after that event Mr. Dean learned—but how he did is neither here nor there—that the rascals were in this city. Yesterday, therefore, he came here and secured the services of two plucky detectives—Gordon and Haggerty—and a council of war was held. It was ascertained that Neil was closeted in a house No. 766 North Twenty-second street, and thither at an early honr this morning the trio proceeded. Dean stationed himself at the yard gate to cut off any attempted escape in that direction. Haggerty and Gordon valiantly started to the front door, where they rang the bell. The door was opened, and they unceremoniously entered, carefully locked the door from the inside, took possession of the key, and then summoned Dean, who, covering a wide path, entered the building from the rear.

While Gordon and Haggerty kept watch below, Dean moved up stairs from the kitchen, when to his amazement, no less than to his joy, he discovered Neil upon the landing. Just as Dean was about laying his hands upon him, Neil sprang from the top of the flight to the bottom of the stairs leading into the hall, and was there seized by the two officers below, where he struggled in vain to free himself. Being reduced to a lamb-like passiveness by a blow upon the head from Haggerty's pistol, he was led into a middle room, having two doors; one being then locked, and Haggerty planting himself before the other.

While Haggerty (left to guard the prisoner while Gordon and Dean ransacked the house) was yet congratulating himself upon the complacent behavior of his captive, Neil sprang upon him and endeavored to drag him from the door. The struggle was a short but terrible one; Neil fought with the frenzy of a madman, and Haggerty dealt blows upon his head, from which the blood streamed. "I give in!" at last said Neil, and Haggerty eased up the grip he had upon the captive's throat. "I'll be quiet now," said he; "you're game, though. Won't you let me have some water to wash my face?"

This was brought in, and the detective felicitated himself on the prospect of peace. While his attention was for a minute diverted, Neil caught up the basin of water and dashed it into Haggerty's face, and with a blow knocked him from the door, and sped out into the yard. Haggerty was at his heels. They flew into a back alley, where, the detective drawing his revolver, fired three shots in quick succession, but this running fire was ineffectual. From this little alley they emerged into a back street, which opens into Brown, and down this the pursued and pursuer dashed.

The windows flew up, and frightened women looked out, screaming "Murder!" and yelling for the police. Haggerty again raised his revolver. Thrice he snapped the trigger, but from some unaccountable reason the barrels were not emptied. He redoubled his energies, and soon cornered the fearless Neil in a yard, where he grappled with him, and rained terrible blows upon his head, covering his face with blood. In this attitude were the two when Dean and Gordon came up, and secured Neil, carrying him a dogged, unwilling captive back to the scene of his ineffectual exploit in the house.

"Why did you run?" asked Gordon, "while Haggerty was firing."

"Because it's safe enough. A man can't hit you when he's on the go."

Finding that escape was now impossible, Neil became tractable, and seemed to have the highest admiration for Haggerty, to whom he kept saying, "You're game!" When asked if he had ever been in prison he answered, "They have had me lots of times in Trenton, but they never could hold me!" The prisoner is thirty-five years of age, and there is evidence among his effects found by Gordon and Dean in the house in Twenty-second street to convict him of four robberies — that of Talcot's jewelry store; another at Longstreet's shoe store, Trenton; a third at a large millinery establishment there, and a fourth at a wheelright shop, where tools were stolen to be used in effecting an entrance into the jewelry store. Last night Dean saw Neil at the Walnut Street Theatre and traced him to his lodgings, where nearly all the goods stolen, or the pawn tickets representing them, were found.

He will now go back to Trenton. Perhaps they will hold him this time.

OUR IMPORTS.

The Value and Character of the Articles Brought to this Port During March.

During the month of March there were brought to this port $99,870 worth of articles, free of duty, and $1,668,353 on which a duty was paid. The main items in the list of free imports were 95,075 pounds of cutch, 532,570 pounds of Gambier, and 732,432 pounds of rags. Of the dutiable articles there were 461,259 pounds of chloride of lime, 1,227,385 pounds of coffee, valued at $115,752, fruits to the value of $102,010, 2,378,395 pounds of pig iron and 1,917,745 pounds of bar iron, 9,550,314 pounds of sugar, worth $486,777, and 2,093,243 gallons of molasses, valued at $428,460.

The following statement gives the countries from which the articles were brought and how they were brought:—

Countries.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
England	$137,454	$182,675	$320,109
Dominion of Canada	....	4,244	4,244
British West Indies	20,085	3,049	23,134
British East Indies	....	79,070	79,070
Spain	28,867	....	28,867
Cuba	701,100	90,110	802 210
Porto Rico	64,474	26,287	90,761
Brazil	9	84,149	84,158
Mexico	....	3,741	3,741
Italy	64,804	61,271	125,575
Venezuela	34,402	37,266	71,668
Sweden	....	29,316	29,316
Total	$1,060,175	$608,178	$1,668,353
Imports during the month of March, '70	1,147,461	$504,425	$1,651,886

The following is a statement of the nationalities of the vessels:—

	Number.	Tonnage.
American	45	$15,643
British	22	5,656
North German	1	259
Italian	1	569
Danish	1	266
Swedish	13	5,256
Total	84	27,649

Owner Wanted.—A number of window-frames, hooks and eyes, etc., were found at Eighth and Carpenter streets by a policeman of the Seventeenth district last evening. They have evidently been stolen from a new building or a carpenter shop. They are now at the Seventeenth District Station House, on Taylor street, below Moyamensing avenue, awaiting an owner.

DULL.

A Dull Man Sharp, but not Quite so Much as he Thought—Some Original Ideas About Trade.

In Germantown, yesterday, before Alderman Thomas, George Dull, a huckster, who resides near the Blue Bell, in Montgomery county, was charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. The testimony showed that he had purchased feed from Thomas Hobson, on Main street, near the Market square, and represented that a gentleman in the city owed him $500, but was not prepared at that time to settle. This money, however, was to be paid at a certain time and he would then settle for the feed. On Friday last he called again and said that he was about collecting several bills in Germantown, among others one from Mr. Gutekunst, and on these representations he got some more goods. Mr. Hobson discovered that the gentleman in the city who owed him the $500 was Mr. Norris who resides at Chesnut Hill, and that this $500 had been paid to Dull on April 1. A clear case of false pretense was thus made out, and he was then charged with the same crime in another case. About a year ago Dull went to a neighbor named Streeper and said that he had sold hay to Mr. Gutekunst, of Germantown, and that he was to get a certain price for it, and would pay for it when he returned. On these representations he obtained a load of hay, and, as it was afterwards discovered, took the load to the city and sold it for less than he had agreed to pay for it. It was afterwards discovered that Mr. Gutekunst had never ordered the load of hay. Dull paid only a portion of the bill and the balance was never obtained until yesterday, when he waived a hearing and paid both bills.

Philadelphia Roughs at Tacony.—A pitched battle, which lasted over an hour, and which resulted in numerous black eyes and bloody noses, was fought yesterday afternoon on the wharf at Tacony of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. The trouble was caused by a number of roughs from this city, who sailed up there in a yacht, and who endeavored to effect a landing at the wharf, in violation of the rules of the company. The watchman in charge told them not to land, but they did it nevertheless. They were all pretty full of rum, and, leaping upon the wharf, they made a dash at a number of workmen who were carrying railroad ties.

The fight began in good earnest, during which some of the roughs drew knives. The workmen proved too much for the rioters, for the latter finally were driven pell-mell on to the yacht. Three of their number who were not quite so quick in getting away were caught and heaved overboard, and their friends in the boat had some trouble in getting them out of the water. The roughs then pushed their craft off and sailed down the river. During the fight the watchman was chased across a field into the residence of Mr. Gatzmer. He got possession of a shot-gun, however, and when the fellows saw this they suddenly recollected that they had business elsewhere.

At the Academy of Music the spectacle of *The Black Crook* has entered upon its second week of prosperity, and last night it was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic audience. Great pains have been taken in the production of this spectacle, which is undeniably the handsomest affair of this kind ever exhibited in this city. The scenery is remarkably beautiful, the dresses are elaborately gorgeous, and the accessories are such as contribute to the perfection of the performance. The incidents of interest are exceedingly numerous, and in addition to a fine ballet there is a variety of amusing features which keep the interest of the audience excited from first to last. The Majiltons, especially, are wonderful performers in their line, and are themselves worth seeing, independently of the other attractions. The management has prepared a time-table, indicating the time at which each special feature will come on, and we commend it to the attention of our playgoers.

Board of Health.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Health this morning Dr. James A. McCrea was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Eliab Ward. Dr. Stewardson, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, made a report upon the recent visit to Alaska street (reported in The Telegraph of Saturday last), and the board ordered the district to be properly cleaned.

Chief Supervisor.—Yesterday Judge William McKennan, of the United States District Court, appointed Craig Biddle, Esq., one of the Commissioners of that Court, as Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania, under the act of May 31, 1870.

Sons of America.—H. J. Stagers, State Secretary of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, installed a new camp of the order at Valley Forge, Chester county, last evening. Large delegations from neighboring camps were present.

Iron Chains.—Alexander Rawle and Timothy Donnovan, two lads, have been sent by Alderman Shoemaker to the House of Refuge for stealing a number of iron chains from a junk-shop at Jefferson and Philip streets.

Insulting Fellow.—Alderman Carpenter has held in bail one Joseph Melloy, who indulged in insulting language to some ladies last night at Second and Pine streets.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office,
Tuesday, April 25, 1871.

The condition of the banks, as reflected in the usual hebdomadal exhibit, is again favorable to lenders. There has been an increase in the deposit lines of $590,328, and in the legal-tenders of $651,539. The banks also have extended their operations, the loans showing an expansion of $373,343 for the week. Specie, however, has fallen off slightly, but the clearings are in excess of those of the preceding week by $2,000,000 and upwards. It is hardly necessary to say that funds are abundant for all practical purposes, and are freely advanced both on call and time loans. Discounts, however, are exceedingly quiet; we quote at 5 to 6 per cent. on good collaterals, and at 6 to 7 per cent. on prime mercantile paper.

Gold is quiet and stronger, the sales ranging from 110¾@110⅞.

The stock market was comparatively quiet, but prices were quite steady. Sales of Reading at 55@55⅛, the latter b. o. Pennsylvania was weak, with sales at 65¾. Illinois Central sold at 43@43⅛, b. o.; Lehigh Valley at 61⅜; Catawissa preferred at 47¾, s. o. Small lots of Camden and Amboy changed hands at 124.

In canal shares there was a very moderate movement. Sales of Schuylkill at 9; preferred do at 18⅝, b. o.; and Lehigh at 35⅜, b. o.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., April 24, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—The following subscriptions were received from national banks this day:—

Huntingdon, Pa., First National	$50,000
Warren, Ohio, Trumbull County National	30,000
Athens, Ga., National Bank of	21,500
Total subscriptions to date, $60,874,450.	

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Pa R 2 m 6s	100½	160 sh Read R	34. 55
$5000 Phil & E 7s	90	300 do	860. 55
$48000 Pa & N Y C 7s	96	100 do	819. 55
569 sh Penna R	860. 65¾	500 do	55
98 sh Cent Trans	46½	300 do	860. 55¼
13 sh Leh Val R	61¾	500 do	55 1-16
100 sh N Cent R	60d 43	100 do	34 55 1-16
100 do	b5. 43¼	100 sh Leh Nav	b5. 35¼
400 sh Cata Prf	860. 47¾	43 do	35½
100 sh Sch Nv	9	100 do	b60. 35¾
100 sh Sch N Pf	b60. 18¾	35 sh Cam & Am	124

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 Leh 6s, '84	86	80 sh Leh V R	61¼
$1000 Leh V 6s	93¼	100 sh Reading R	55¼
100 sh Cen Trans	46½	100 do	b10. 55¼
100 sh N Cent	43	40 sh O C & A R	51¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh gold L	91¼	200 sh Read R	85. 54. 94
$500 do	91¾	100 do	b60. 55
$200 City 6s, New	102	800 sh O C & A R	51¼
$8500 do	102¼	13 sh Leh Val	61¾
$500 City 6s, Old	102	100 do	b60. 61¼
$2000 Harrisbg R 6s	97¼	100 sh Cata Prf	860 47¾
70 sh Penna R	860 56¼	3 sh Minehill R	53¾

FOURTH EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Justice Davis and the Presidency.

How He Lost His Chances.

The Erie Stock Transfer

Another Ocean Disaster.

A Boston Bark Lost.

FROM WASHINGTON.

How Justice Davis Lost a Presidential Nomination.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, April 25.—Since the Democratic address was issued some of the magnates of the party have been casting about for an available candidate for the Presidency. It appears they are willing to take a man who has heretofore been a Republican, such as Justice Davis. They had all but fixed upon Davis as the man, but since he voted in favor of the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act, reversing the former decision, they have abandoned him.

Warm Discussion in the Supreme Court.

It is said that during the conference of the Supreme Court Judges on the legal-tender question the Chief Justice had a warm controversy with Justice Miller, which was participated in by the other judges. Strong language was used on both sides.

Mr. Greeley and the Presidential Question.

Horace Greeley was here yesterday, and had a long interview with Mr. Boutwell concerning financial matters. In regard to the next Presidency, he stated that in his judgment it was too soon for the party to commit itself in favor of any candidate. He does not think General Grant can get the Republican delegates from New York State, if the same line of policy now in force is continued. When asked who was his candidate, he replied that he had none.

Minister Washburne's Despatches.

Despatches received from Mr. Washburne concerning affairs in Paris state that the people are despondent, and that no man has yet appeared with sufficient strength to bring order out of the present chaos. There is no prospect of a restoration of peace, and the indications are that the civil war will continue until the national energies are utterly wasted.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[By Associated Press.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Mississippi Disaster.

New Orleans, April 25.—There was a heavy thunder storm yesterday. A house in St. Cloud street was struck by lightning, instantly killing Mrs. Giese and seriously injuring Mrs. Heemke.

The tug-boats Aspinwall and Admiral, racing on the river yesterday, ran into a harbor police boat, knocking it to pieces and instantly killing Officer Douglass. Three other officers saved themselves by swimming ashore.

The latest from the Bonnet Carre crevasse reports the break seven hundred feet wide. Nothing official has been received from that point this morning. The water is running over the track of the Jackson Road, between the thirteen and fourteen mile posts at Kennar's. Volunteers have turned out to throw up works to stop the water coming from the rear.

Chief Engineer Thompson has just received official information that the Wallace crevasse in St. James is effectually stopped. The Mererо and Villero crevasses have both been closed. Men and material have gone to the McDenough crevasse, and it is expected to be closed by night.

Nothing has been received from Poverty Point to-day.

General Thompson asserts that there is no danger that the city will be overflowed.

FROM THE WEST.

[By Associated Press.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Opening of Navigation.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 25.—The steamer Lumberman made a trip from Oshkosh, Wis., to Prairie du Chien, via the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, in sixty hours, and found good water the whole route. Should canal communication be opened to the lakes, this will form an important water communication from the Mississippi river east.

Railway Matters.

Cincinnati, April 25.—The President of the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway advertises to-day for proposals for grading, masonry, bridging, and cross-ties of the road between Cincinnati and Dayton. The road-bed is to be ready for the superstructure by December next.

Fatal Stabbing Case.

W. H. Dunning was stabbed by Albert Johnson at Piqua, Ohio, on Saturday evening, and has since died. Dunning was ejecting Johnson from a saloon.

Bishop D. W. Clark,

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is lying dangerously sick at his residence in this city.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[By Associated Press.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Another Ocean Disaster.

Boston, April 25.—A quantity of wreck stuff have been found in Boston bay, which renders it almost certain that the bark Merrimac, of Boston, Captain Nichols, from Montevideo, is lost, probably with all on board. The vessel was fully due, and it is likely she was run down and sunk by an outward-bound vessel. Nothing has yet been discovered of the wreck, except a bucket-rack and some planks, casks, etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Associated Press.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Erie Stock Transfer.

New York, April 25.—United States Master in Equity White has granted to day to counsel for Heath, Raphael & Co., English Erie stockholders, a certificate setting forth that Jay Gould had refused to produce his books of the Erie Company in court on the ground that he (Gould) did not know what authority he possessed under the charter in the premises.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tuesday, April 25.—Bark is offered at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, without finding buyers.

Seeds—Cloverseed is nominal at 10@10¼c. per lb.; Timothy at $5·50; and Flaxseed at $2·05@2·10 per bushel.

The Flour market is exceedingly flat, and prices favor buyers. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. 600 barrels sold, including superfine at $5·50; extras at $5@5·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at 7@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do., at $7·25@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50. 1450 bushels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, but we continue former quotations. Sales of Indiana red at $1 58@1·63; amber at $1·67@1·73, and white at $1·75@1·83. Rye is nominal at $1·10@1·12 for Pennsylvania and 90@95c. for Southern. Corn attracts but little attention; sales of yellow at 74@75c., and Western mixed at 71@72c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 63@65c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported. Provisions are dull with a tendency for a lower range of figures.

Whisky is dull at 92@92½c. for Western iron-bound.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Correspondence by Cable.

The Tax on Matches.

The Mississippi Disasters.

The Entire Country Submerged.

Hyde Park Miners' Meeting.

Nothing Practical Accomplished.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Associated Press.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Tax on Matches—Cable Telegraphic Correspondence.

Washington, April 25.—Commissioner Pleasanton to-day received a despatch from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at London, as follows:—

"Please cable immediately how the tax on friction matches works. Did the imposition derange the manufacture or check imposition? What yield this year?

General Pleasanton made the following reply:

"Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of Exchequer, London:—Tax on friction matches works well. Manufacture not deranged nor consumption checked. Yield two million dollars per annum.

"A. Pleasanton, Commissioner."

The above telegraphic correspondence is the result of the recent proceedings in London, connected with the introduction of a bill in the British Parliament proposing a tax upon matches, reference to which was made in the cable despatches of this morning.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Associated Press.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Mississippi Disasters.

New York, April 25.—Colonel B. T. Morgan is appointed Assistant Postmaster.

The agents of one of the Southern railway lines has received a private despatch from New Orleans, announcing that communication with the North by rail is temporarily severed by the Bonnet Carre crevasse. The embankment of the Jackson road for fourteen miles, together with the telegraph lines along the track is entirely swept away by the flood. The entire country as far as Lake Pontchartrain is submerged. At 11 o'clock last night the crevasse was about a thousand feet wide. About five thousand men, including railroad laborers, are at work upon the embankments, and hopes are entertained that the further widening of the breach will be prevented.

Murderous Affray.

New York, April 25.—John Goss was murdered in the street in Williamsburg last night by an unknown man by a blow on the head from a cart rung.

FROM THE STATE.

[By Associated Press.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph

The Hyde Park Meeting.

Scranton, April 25—3 P. M.—The Hyde Park meeting accomplished nothing this forenoon. They are still in session.

This Evening's Quotations.

London, April 25—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 93⅛@92¾. American securities firm; bonds of 1862, 90⅝; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 89⅝.

London, April 25—4·30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 16⅛@16⅜.

Liverpool, April 25—4·30 P. M.—Cotton steadier; uplands fully 7¼d., and Orleans, 7¼@7½d. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales, including 4000 for export and speculation. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 25

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....58 | 11 A. M.....68 | 2 P. M.....74

Sun Rises..... 5· 8 Moon Sets.....
Sun Sets..... 6·48 High Water..... 5·41

(By Telegraph.)

New York, April 25.—Arrived, steamships Nemesis and City of London, from Liverpool.

Fortress Monroe, Va., April 25.—Arrived, ship South America, from Callao for orders.

The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore, ship Imperial, from New York, and brig Antelope, from Sagua.

San Francisco, April 25.—Arrived, ship John Bright, from New York.

Sailed, Russian corvette Eazaru, for the Amoor River.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, Georgetown, D. C., T. M. Richards.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, do.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Harman, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Henson, from Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr Exit, Murphy, from Baltimore, with shingles to Taylor & Betz.

AGRICULTURAL.

Bulbous Flower Roots.

The thousands who stood to admire our beautiful display of

Gladiolus, Tuberose and Lily Flowers

Last summer, as well as all lovers of flowers, are reminded that

Now is the Time to Plant.

Their culture is so simple that there is no such thing as fail, if the least care and attention are paid to their cultivation

Assortments from One to Five Dollars.

HENRY A. DREER,
SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST,
No. 714 CHESNUT STREET.

Dreer's Garden Calendar, for 1871, gratis, on application, or by mail, on receipt of a postage stamp. 4 20 thstu3mrp

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

Our One Dollar Boxes contain twenty-five CHOICE FREE BLOOMING VARIETIES, suitable for town or country gardens. All free bloomers and fragrant varieties included—affording a continuous bloom from June to October.

Also, Lawn Grass Seed, of best quality

Garden Tools for ladies and children.

HENRY A. DREER,
Seedsman and Florist,
4 20thstu 3trp No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PHŒNIX MUTUAL Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

On the 31st of December, 1870, as made to the Auditor-General's Department.

First.		
Guarantee capital stock		$100,000·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash		16,000·00
Second.		
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the company		....
Cash on hand	}	203,382·60
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks	}	
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission		407,016·43
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		1,670,750·00
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		....
Amount of stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—		
200 sh. Charter Oak Nat. B'k, Hartford, Conn.		$26,000·00
200 " First " " " "		27,400·00
25 " Ætna " " " "		4,375·00
100 " Mercantile " " " "		11,600·00
400 " American " " " "		24,400·00
70 " Farmers' & Mechanics' " "		9,940·00
200 " Phœnix " " " "		26,400·00
100 " First " " Massillon, Ohio.		12,500·00
250 " Toledo " " Toledo, "		31,250·00
199 " Hartford City Gas Light Co.		7,761·00
38 coup. bds. Key City Gas Light Co.		38,760·00
8 " Indiana Central R. R. Co.		8,000·00
10 " Southern Minnesota R. R. Co.		35,000·00
20 " Tennessee State		12,700·00
U. S. Registered Bonds		263,925·00
Amount of stocks held by the company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value		.....
102 sh. City N'l Bank, Chicago, Ill.	$10,659 00	8,500·00
Amount carried forward		$2,823,060·23
Interest on investments due and unpaid		....
Accrued interest not yet due		....
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value		$56,016·48
Deferred premiums		103,243·09
Notes secured by real estate and endorsements		15,288 00
Bill receivable amply secured		3,083,361·40
Furniture in Home and Branch Offices		19,592·93
Gross present assets		$6,090,562·13
Third.		
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due		$117,900·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon		....
Amount of losses resisted by the Company		....
Amount of dividends due and unpaid		....
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of the security given		....
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise		....
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks		4,211,514·94
		$4,329,414·94
Fourth.		
Amount of cash premiums received		$1,732,924·52
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums:—		
Premium notes		783,601·73
Amount of premiums earned		....
Interest received from investments		143,247·22
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources		....
Interest on notes taken for premiums		167,564·69
Gross income for year 1870		$2,827,638·16
Amount of losses paid during the year		$500,466·14
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums		1,510·72
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid		....
Amount of dividends declared during year		....
Amount of dividends paid		499,711·11
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company		278,369·91
Amount of losses due and unpaid		....
Amount of taxes paid by the Company		37,381·67
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures		68,554 07
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company		84,000·00
Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of or the whole of the capital thereof		84,000·00
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share, par value		50·00
Paid for interests of Agents in Renewal Commissions		114,000·00
Paid for Medical Examination		23,686·73
" Surrendered Policies		27,833·46
" Officers' and Employes' salaries		27,506·60
Gross expenditures for year 1870		$1,578,914·36

EDSON FESSENDEN, President.
JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH,
PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street. 4 25tuthsst

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale